

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1895.

NO. 36

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.											
P.M. Night. A.M. A.M.											
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	Rockville	.....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13
Washington	10.40	.....	10.30	.....	.....	Marysville	.....	8.34	11.36	.....	5.18
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	11.25	.....	.....	Duncannon	.....	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34
						Newport	.....	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02
						Millerstown	.....	9.36	.....	6.13	.....
						Thompsonstown	.....	9.47	.....	6.24	.....
						Port Royal	.....	10.07	.....	6.42	.....
						Mifflin	.....	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47
						Lewistown	.....	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13
						McVeytown	.....	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38
						N. Hamilton	.....	11.32	.....	8.00	.....
						Mount Union	.....	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07
						Mapleton	.....	11.48	.....	8.14	.....
						Huntingdon	.....	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32
						Petersburg	.....	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46
						Birmingham	.....	12.54	2.57	.....	9.10
						Tyrone	.....	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16
						Bellwood	.....	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34
						Altoona	.....	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50
						Pittsburg	.....	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30
P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.						P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.					

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.00
Bellwood.....	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.....	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham.....	5.32	7.53		2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon.....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.....	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton.....	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown.....	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewistown Jc.....	7.15	9.35		1.33	4.38	8.26
Mifflin.....	7.38	9.55		1.50	5.03	8.47
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsonstown.....	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown.....	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport.....	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville.....	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.....	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only. Connecting trains leave as follows: At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days. For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days. At Huntingdon.—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays. At Tyrone.—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days. For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days. For Scottdale 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days. For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.															
NORTH.						SOUTH.									
No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.				
124	9.20	6.20	Robertsdale	11.42	9.10	6.00	.....	136	9.32	6.32	Cook's	11.30	8.58	5.36	.....
248	9.44	6.44	Cole's	11.18	8.46	5.36	.....	214	10.10	7.10	Saltito	10.48	8.16	5.06	.....
221	10.17	7.17	Three Springs	10.41	8.09	4.59	.....	233	10.29	7.20	See rsville	10.19	7.57	4.47	.....
245	10.41	7.41	} Rockhill {	10.07	7.45	4.35	.....	300	10.56	7.56	Shirley	9.40	2.20	4.20	.....
307	11.03	8.03		*Augh. Mills	9.32	2.13	4.13		320	11.16	8.16	Mount Union	9.20	2.00	4.00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.											
WEST.						EAST.					
No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.	No.	St.
5.45	7.15	L. Rockhill A	6.20	4.50	.....	5.33	7.03	*Blacklog	6.27	4.57	.....
5.30	7.00	*Cedar Rock	6.35	5.05	.....	5.28	6.58	*Locke Valley	6.39	5.09	.....
5.20	6.50	*Shade Gap	6.45	5.15	.....	5.10	6.40	Stair	6.55	5.25	.....
A Goshorn L											

All trains run daily except Sunday.

*Flag stations. A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President. H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President. R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS. J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

Some Temperance Thoughts.

Intemperance is a food destroyer. Brewers and distillers destroy more than fifty million bushels of grain annually in this country. We are told that that would furnish three hundred one-pound loaves of bread to each family in the United States. These loaves would pay a street thirty feet wide nearly across the continent, and it would be better to do that, or throw them into the Mississippi, than to turn the grain into a curse. It is a sin to destroy food, and no nation will prosper long that favors such a waste. I have read that in the year of the great famine in Ireland, when so many died of starvation, enough grain was distilled in whiskey on Irish soil to have saved every life and to have given all enough to eat, had it been made into bread.—Jennings.

Will you not give up a poor tickling of the palate, an unwholesome tingling of the brain to rescue your nation from degradation? Not long ago there was an explosion in a colliery by which four hundred miners were suddenly hurled amid shattered ruins into a horrible death. It was caused by a single miner who had opened his safety lamp to light his pipe. To that pipe was sacrificed four hundred precious lives of fathers, husbands and sons. The social atmosphere around us is full of the explosive fire damp of intemperance. Total abstinence is our safety lamp.—Farrar.

Here is a wise Greek proverb: "The wine press is the fountain of insanity." It is the fountain, also, of all sorts of crime. There are just as many policemen in London as there are grogshops—fourteen thousand of each. If there came next year an increase of five thousand grogshops, there would have to be five thousand additional policemen employed. But suppose there was an increase, instead, of five thousand bakeries or groceries or dry goods shops; not a single additional policeman need be employed in consequence, except to protect them from burglars and sneak thieves who steal money to spend in grog shops.

There are to be found in various places in our country large communities where they have no paupers and no crimes. It is not necessary to say that these are the places where dram shops are unknown. A few years ago there was a county in Minnesota containing several thousand inhabitants, where they had been so successful in banishing rum that for several years they had built no jail and no courthouse, and for years had not had a session of court in the county.—G. F. Wright.

Once in thirty years the people of the United States drink the full value of all their property. Three millions of wage earners walk the streets empty-handed while one thousand million of dollars of the people's money goes yearly to satisfy the rum king. Lately a procession of 18,000 men walked the streets of Chicago, bearing a banner with the inscription, "Our children cry for bread." Then they went to a grove and drank 1,400 kegs of beer. Silver agitates the people from sea to sea, though the entire coined money is less than \$500,000,000. Tax tariff is a problem, though it amounts to less than \$300,000,000; the great pension question amounts to less than \$150,000,000, but the nation's liquor bill is \$1,000,000,000.

Think Their Custom Less Viscious.

American and English women living in China are endeavoring to in-

duce the Chinese girls to give up the practice of compressing their feet. They are meeting with curious opposition. The Chinese point out that compressing the feet is not as vicious as compressing the waist—that it does not affect the vital organs—does not make girls hysterical, sentimental and weak-minded, in fact the amount of argument produced by the Chinese is prodigious.

"Held Up" By Their Sweethearts.

The chief topic of conversation in Aempstead, Long Island, is the test to which two young women of that village put their sweethearts recently. The story became public Thursday. William Cornelius and Edward Vanderwater, sons of village officers, and their "best girls" are the central figures in the case. The young men were on their way to see the girls about 8 o'clock. The streets were dark, as the lights were out. When Cornelius and Vanderwater reached Front street, near Bell street, they saw the figures of what they believed were two men crouching behind a tree. While they were debating on the advisability of chasing the figures away, two revolvers were suddenly pointed at them, and they were commanded to throw up their hands, which they immediately did. The owners of the revolvers then jumped from behind the trees and stood face to face with the frightened men. The figures were those of Miss Sarah Dugan and Miss Josephine Beekman, who had donned suits belonging to their brothers.

When the cry of "halt!" and "hands up" was given, Cornelius fell on his knees and at once produced his watch and money, at the same time begging for mercy. After relieving them of their property the fair highwaymen told their victims to move eastward. Both were frightened nearly to death, and ran as fast as their legs could carry them. When they reached home they were nearly exhausted. After a consultation between the two it was decided to keep the matter quiet.

While they were discussing the adventure, the two young women in their proper garments, met the young men, and upbraided them for not making their promised call. Cornelius and Vanderwater made all sorts of excuses for not keeping the appointment. The girls pretended to be much offended, and after having enjoyed themselves at the expense of the young men, Miss Beekman asked Cornelius what time it was. He said his watch was being repaired, and after he had made other excuses for the absence of his timepiece, Miss Beekman handed to the astonished young man his watch and money, and told him that the next time he was held up he would better play the part of a man.

The girls said that it was all a joke, and that they donned male attire and held the young men up to test their courage. They said that Cornelius and Vanderwater had frequently boasted of what they would do if anybody attempted to rob them. The young men talked so much about the matter that the girls thought it time to put their courage to a test. They think that their boasts of bravery will not be heard any more. Both girls are pretty and are popular among their associates.

Japan Without Animals.

Japan is a land without the domestic animals. It is this lack which strikes the stranger so forcibly in looking upon Japanese landscapes. There are no cows; the Japanese neither drink milk nor eat meat.

There are but few horses, and these are imported mainly for the use of foreigners. Wagons are pulled and pushed by coolies, and the pleasure carriages are drawn by men. There are but few dogs, beasts of burden, nor in hunting, except by foreigners. Foreigners will soon break up this monotony. They will place the American hog there to squeal for food and to become food, and others will take cats there to sing on sheds "Oft in the Stilly Night." They will have animals.—Exchange.

Some Census Statistics.

Censuses recently taken in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New Jersey exhibit a larger percentage of increase of population there during the past five years than in several Western states, notably Iowa and Michigan, which have also been engaged in a similar occupation. It is no longer concealed that a considerable tide of immigration has set in from the Northwestern to the Southern states. A convention of the Northwestern states was lately held at St. Paul to encourage foreign and home immigration to the vacant lands in those states. This at a time, too, when the public mind in the East is much concerned about too much crowding of its population from Europe. It is given out that no Western or Southern congressman will vote for any more stringent anti-immigration laws than are now on the statute books, and which relate to the criminal, the afflicted and the aided pauper immigration. Of course it is right these classes should be excluded. But that is about as far as public sentiment in this country will go at the present time.

The census of Rhode Island shows an increase of population in the last ten years of 80,500 or nearly 26½ per cent. It is the smallest state to the Union, but one of the most thriving. It has thirteen cities, each with a population of over 8,000, and in three cities 329,434 out of a total of 384,754 of her people are found. It has now a population of 354 people to the square mile, while Belgium, the most densely populated country of Europe, has 492. Massachusetts comes next to Rhode Island in density of population, having 318 to the square mile.

The United States, excluding Alaska with its 577,000 square miles if it were populated as densely as Rhode Island, would have over 1,000,000,000 inhabitants, or two-thirds of the present computed population of the globe. Settled as densely as Massachusetts it would be over 830,000,000. In the last fifty-five years the population of the United States has quadrupled. The same rate of increase in the next half century would give a population of 280,000,000. Without going into the four quarters of the earth, the people of this land have a reasonably serious problem to work out at home, which will tax their wisdom to its utmost limit.—Star Independent.

The more we read of foot ball, "as she is played," the more thoroughly are we convinced that the game is sorely in need of reformation. A game that requires the constant attention of a physician to reduce dislocations and pump the mind into a slugger who has been knocked out is simply brutal. Its devotees call it a scientific game, but it is difficult to see where the science comes in when the winning side conquers by sheer brute force. That such contests should be countenanced by institutions for higher education is one of the marvels of an enlightened age.

HOW WILSON GOT THERE.

The Story of a Senatorial Contest in the New State of Washington.

"The return of Senator John L. Wilson, of Washington, to the city, calls to mind his election last winter," said a lounge at Willard's yesterday. "Wilson made his fight entirely on the silver question, while his only formidable opponent stood on a gold platform. When the Legislature convened in Olympia, everything pointed to Wilson's defeat. Levi Ankeny, a banker of Walla Walla, had carried on a systematic campaign, had a press manager and was unstinted in the use of his money. It was surely an Ankeny Legislature and sound money was booked to win. The first day's balloting revealed the surprising fact that there were others, to change a familiar phrase slightly. Wilson had about as much strength as the banker. Several days passed and the situation remained unchanged. There was talk of a repetition of the deadlock of the preceding year, when John B. Alden failed to be returned to the Senate. It was necessary for the Ankeny forces to pull themselves together and to do this some money for campaign purposes was needed. 'Entertain the boys and get their votes,' urged the Ankeny managers, 'for Wilson has no money.' The banker was called on and responded promptly. A messenger, the press manager, was dispatched for money. It was placed in a satchel and checked at the hotel for the night. The press manager was a newspaper man, noted for his convivial disposition and general popularity. The money was safe with him. In the dead of night he arose from his bed, went down to the clerk, got his satchel, the one with the boodle, and a train for California, passing a few minutes later had him for a passenger. The election of Wilson followed in a few days. It is said that press manager carried away an amount of money estimated at from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Whatever the amount, there was a scandal which was suppressed, but no effort has ever been made to apprehend the man who, by stealing from Ankeny, elected Wilson.—Washington Post.

Glad to Be in America.

"I am glad I live in America," said a pretty young woman, talking to a Philadelphia Inquirer reporter, "because I am never afraid to travel by myself. Last year I was in London and went around with a friend who is married, and we were spoken to in an insulting manner every time we went out. Paris was still worse. People speak of the French politeness, but it is only a veneer. The men would get in front of us on every street corner and smirk and ogle and chatter like monkeys. I'm glad I didn't understand anything they said. There are no men like the American men, and I never was so fully able to appreciate it as I am, now I have seen those other nations in their own lands. Besides, the girls are treated better here than anywhere else on earth, and I don't want to cross the ocean any more."

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and \$1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The suicide record of the world for the year ending September 30 last, is said to be 185,000, an increase of nearly 20,000 over 1894.

With the enormous crop of corn and the low price prevailing, it is not likely, believes the New York World, that wheat will cut much of a figure as a stock food this season.

Some 16,000 British soldiers and sailors are annually sent back into civil life, and how to find employment for as many of them as possible is the problem which faces each successive government.

A writer in the Atlantic monthly contends that the chief use of navies of the world should be to prevent all violence and warfare on the high seas. He would make the whole ocean neutral ground.

So much has been said about the failure of the Baltic Canal that the four largest ironclads in the German navy were recently sent through it as a test. They made the trip in eleven hours without an accident, demonstrating the ease with which Germany can transfer her whole fleet from the Baltic into the North Sea in case of war.

A. R. Barrett, an ex-government bank examiner, declares that statistics show that during the past ten years bank wreckers, embezzlers and defaulters have robbed the people of this country of over \$100,000,000, an average of \$10,000,000 per annum; and this state of things has been growing worse the past two years, for the year 1892 shows robberies by the above mentioned methods of about \$9,000,000, while 1893 shows about \$19,000,000, 1894 about \$25,000,000, and 1895 shows over \$4,000,000 up to the first of July.

That wooden ships are not entirely out of the race in the carrying trade, and must still be reckoned with in the matter of sailing qualities, is shown, announces the New York Tribune, by the recent victory of the American ship Manuel Liaguno, which came in to port recently with 2,730 tons of sugar stowed under her hatches, having made the voyage from Honolulu in 102 days. The metal ships Troop, Helen, Brewer and Tillie E. Starbuck sailed from the same port on the same voyage about the same time, and were all badly beaten by the Liaguno, the metal ships requiring 140, 117 and 116 days respectively, to make the trip. The Liaguno is considerably the oldest of the four.

A farmer writes to the Rural New Yorker that after fifty years of practical experience he has come to the conclusion that no good soil is ever exhausted. If once good, is always good, though bad usage may cause it to be regarded as worn out. In every season people frequently abandon their farms, or sell them for a song, and seek new lands, which they give up in the course of time. The farmer who discusses this matter in the Rural New Yorker says that in the past few years he has purchased two alleged worn-out farms in Northern Vermont and they are now as good as an average western farm. He has made a profit every year on truck and small fruits and supplies city seedsmen with seed, for which he gets good prices. He once sold a garden pea to B. K. Bliss for \$6,000 and another to James Vick for \$500, both of them still standard varieties. He farms on the diversified and intensive principle and is confident that other farmers who pay attention to their business can be equally successful. Our Georgia farmers, argues the Atlanta Constitution, make a big mistake when they go west in search of better lands. They should stick to their old farms, study the best methods of farming and study the markets. They should bear in mind the fact that our home markets are growing better every year, our distributing facilities are improving and our population of consumers is increasing. All that they have to do is to pay the same attention to farming that a merchant does to his business. Their farms are not worn out, and never will be, if they will follow the methods of the successful farmers whose intensive and diversified agriculture has accomplished such wonderful results wherever it has been tried.

The End.

When I forget old faults behind,
And search the years with forward mind,
What would I see?
Of all the days what would I get,
Before that low green mound shall set
Earth's end for me?

True hope, far-seeing, looks, yet sees
No empty time of aimless ease,
And nought begun;
No idle space where I might lie,
And watch the sweating world toil by,
My part undone.

But when shall rise that last sure morn,
Still may I stand amid the corn
All day to reap;
And, when the sheaves are heaped at night,
As fade the streak of lonely light,
So may I sleep.

—Charles MacNamara.

TWO HEARTS THAT BEAT AS ONE.

BY W. J. LAMPTUS.

The fact that I was Arthur Rutledge Darlington, a rising young attorney and the son of Judge Darlington, the Caesar of our rural Rome, had just the slightest tendency to make me tread lightly on the earth, lest I might tip it up when I walked forth to my daily duties.

Nor was I to blame for this feeling of largeness, for when a body is anybody in a small town he is somebody.

I know that envious persons said my head was too large for its contents, but I treated such scurrilous remarks with the contempt they deserved and continued to tread lightly as before.

And I may say here that, as far as I could discover, the earth never tipped up when I stepped forth on its placid bosom.

We had a pleasant society in our town, rather mixed, as it always is in small towns, but still quite attractive and, on the whole, of a higher intelligence than that of larger places, and to say that I was a shining light in the circle was putting it mildly.

I was quite sure I had the pick of the town in the matter of its rosebud garden of girls, and upon mature deliberation I selected, as that one most befitting my station and future, Deborah Gale, the daughter of the banker.

The Gales had been residents of our town for only three years, having come from the adjoining county, and for that number of years I had been devoting myself to her.

And this three years was the one circumstance that made me think sometimes that I was not all my fancy painted me, for Deborah had not yet accepted me, although she had been asked to do so on an average of about one a month.

To put the matter plainly, I was in love with Deborah, and couldn't have helped being so if she had belonged to the commonest family in the town. I hadn't felt that way at first, of course, but Cupid is no respecter of persons and he had shot me through and brought me down off my high horse in a way that really broke me all up.

To make my condition more deplorable, I had reason to believe Deborah loved another. And this is Cupid's crown of sorrow.

To add still more to the gloom my rival was a clerk in my father's office. A nice fellow enough, perhaps, but merely a clerk, while I was a rising young attorney and son and heir of Judge Darlington.

And still worse his name was John Smith.

All things considered, a woman's heart is one of the most remarkable contradictions on earth.

"Deborah," I said one beautiful moonlight night in June, "will you be my wife?"

"Oh, Arthur," she sobbed, "how can I?"

"Easily enough. Say 'Yes,' and the preacher will do the rest," I responded.

That was no way for a man in love to be talking, but I was growing desperate.

"I don't mean that, but I don't love you," she sobbed.

"You will after a while," I still argued.

"No, it cannot be."

"It can't be," I asserted, positively, "and only one thing can prevent it. Do you love some other man, Deborah?"

"Don't ask me, Arthur. Don't ask me," she answered, still sobbing.

I was about to make an appropriate reply, when Mr. John Smith came through the front gate and slowly approached the spot where we were sitting on the piazza.

"Here comes the explanation of the entire affair, Miss Gale," I said, with extreme formality, "and I shall leave you with it and never trouble you again. Pardon my stupidity. I should have understood before and saved both of us much pain.

Mr. Smith's approach prevented further conversation on that line, and as I rose to go, he came up the steps and insisted upon my remaining.

So did Miss Gale, and the cordiality of her greeting to him made me wonder where the mischief she had so suddenly secreted the large quantity of sobs she had only a moment before been furnishing me with.

It was further evidence of woman's duplicity, and I contrived to repress my feelings.

It was all I could do, though to keep from knocking Smith's head clean off his shoulders and leave his headless trunk as an ornament on Miss Gale's piazza.

I was glad afterwards that I did not.

But I was not to be utterly deprived of my revenge and, as I left Smith and Miss Gale laughing and talking on the field of my defeat, I made up what little mind I had left to wait for Smith and have it out with him.

In other words, I proposed to myself to give Mr. Smith the champion thrashing of his life and let Miss Gale have the wreck.

The Gales lived a mile from town and part of the way was through a bit of common with a broad fence on one side of the road. When I reached this fence I climbed up on it and made myself comfortable as I could to wait for Smith.

It was a beautiful night and if there was any blood on the moon I couldn't see it, but I felt that it must be there.

I sat there on the fence, thinking, thinking, thinking, and the more I thought the worse I felt, until if Smith had come along at that moment, I can't say what would have happened to him.

But he did not come.

Instead, I went to sleep on the fence and fell off with a dull thud that jolted me from the cradle to the grave.

It was about midnight when Smith appeared and I watched him from where I sat on the ground under the fence.

A girl might deceive me, but a fence couldn't. At least not after the first time. That's why I didn't trust myself on it again.

I looked at Smith as a cat might look at an unsuspecting mouse, and fairly gloated over him. I had gloated fully a minute when I stepped out and confronted him.

"Hello, Arthur," he exclaimed in startled surprise, "what are you doing here?"

"I'll be doing you in about a minute," I hissed, scarcely able to keep my hands off him, though I felt that it was only fair to give him a chance.

"Well," he said, letting his hands drop listlessly at his side, "here I am, go ahead."

His tones struck me and I took a second look at his face. It looked worse than I felt.

"Why," I asked, "what's the matter with you? I am here to give you a licking, but I don't want to fight a sick man."

"What do you want to lick me for?" he said, in a sepulchral voice that scared me.

"Because," said I, regaining my formality, "because sir, you have stolen from me that which I prize more highly than I do my life, and I cannot submit to it tamely."

"What have I stolen?" he asked, pleadingly.

"The only being on earth that I cared for."

I felt that I was growing hysterical and thought that I would have to lick him anyway, just to give vent to my feelings.

"Miss Gale, do you mean?" he asked feebly.

"Yes, you know very well whom I mean," and I was nervously waiting to hit him a good, hard one.

He waited a minute before speaking and I could hear him gulping every now and then as if he were choking.

"If that's all," he gasped, at last, "you'll have to go over into the next county and lick Frank Hastings. And, Arthur," he went on, bracing up strong and beginning to paw the ground, "by thunder, if you want me to go along, I'll do it, and we won't leave enough of the clump to hold a coroner's inquest on."

The reaction was so strong that I collapsed and went down in a heap; but Smith brought me around pretty soon, and there, in the sweet, serene light of the midnight moon, Smith and I swore a solemn oath that neither of us would ever court another girl until we had assurances from herself and a majority of her family and friends that we were sure of getting her.—New York Times.

Wanted a Place for Papa.

Since the election a pretty-faced girl of ten years has been seen frequently about the court-house basement. In the mad scuffle for office she was repeatedly pushed to the background, and not until yesterday did she get a word with the Mayor, with whom she has so much desired to speak. On former days she has entered the Mayor's office to find Mr. Taggart surrounded by a crowd of aggressive job-hunters and she has realized that she had no place among them. She has appeared most frequently about four o'clock, presumably after school. She has always been very polite and backward about inquiries, but in the excitement following a political victory the child had been ignored. Recently she appeared earlier in the office and found Mr. Taggart, who was just leaving. The Mayor observed that the child wished to speak to him and putting out his hand, he asked:

"What can I do for you?"

"I would like to ask you to give papa a position."

Mr. Taggart no doubt wondered why papa did not join the mob and take the chances with the rest, but before he could ask any questions, the child continued:

"Papa has been out of work so long. Mamma wanted him to come down and see you, but he said it was no use 'cause he did not know you. He is a democrat and is real good to work."

Mr. Taggart learned that the child's father is a laborer who possessed no "pull." The man's name was taken, and the child was told that an effort would be made to find something for him to do.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Glimpse of the Koreans.

A stroll along the road in the direction of Fusan gave me an opportunity to study the character of the natives, says Colonel Cockerill in the New York Sun. I saw the stately Korean in white dress, his head surmounted by the black, comical head covering so familiar in the pictures, perched on high saddle upon diminutive donkey, his white robed attendant in ponderous straw hat, whipping and cackling behind. I saw groups of natives squatting like geese along the roadside; women who hid their faces in their white gowns or took to their heels as I approached; droves of dirty, unkempt children, some of them entirely naked; and I peeped into the wretched huts of the lowly, so intolerably mean and filthy as to defy description.

New Bread Healthful.

New bread and the morning hot roll have been condemned as injurious and difficult of digestion. However true this charge may be, the use of new bread appears even from the hygienic point of view, to have some compensating advantages. Dr. Troitzke states that he has found that new and uncut bread contains no micro-organisms, as the heat necessarily destroys them, while soon after exposure many microbes, not infrequently pathogenic, are to be found on the loaves.—Chicago Tribune.

His Nose.

Sculptor (to a lady who has commissioned him to execute a portrait bust of her late husband)—I can change it in any particular you may desire, madam.

Widow (regarding it with tearful eyes)—The nose is large.

Sculptor—A large nose is an indication of goodness.

Widow (wiping away her tears)—Well, then, make it larger.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 8.

Lesson Text: "David and Goliath," I Samuel xvii., 38-51—Golden Text: I Samuel xvii., 47—Commentary.

38. "And Saul armed David with his armor." In the intervening verses since last lesson we see David refreshing Saul with his harp, greatly loved by him, having become his armor bearer (chapter xvi., 21, 23). He afterward returned to feed his father's sheep at Bethlehem (xvii., 15). The R. V. says that he went to and fro between Saul and Bethlehem. But now the armies of Israel and of the Philistines are face to face, and the hosts of Israel are defied by the giant, Goliath, of Gath. David, having come from home to see how his brethren fared and observing how the God of Israel was being dishonored, offered to fight and conquer the giant. Saul, hearing his story of trust in the Lord (verses 34 to 37), accepts his offer and clothes him with his armor.

39. "I cannot go with these, for I have not proved them." Everything like natural strength or human helps is apt to prove a hindrance in the Lord's work. If it was to be a test between flesh and flesh, armor and armor, Saul, who was head and shoulders above the people, should have gone forth to meet Goliath. David is but a shepherd's youth and if God will work through him it must be apart from human devices.

40. "And he took his staff in his hand and chose him five smooth stones out of the brook." Being a shepherd, he went forth as such in his true character. Moses went from keeping sheep to conquer Pharaoh. Our Lord Jesus Christ is the good and great and chief Shepherd who will yet humble all His foes. The sling and stones David had proved, and he may have had skill like the 700 left handed Benjamites of Judg. xx., 16. But the Lord was surely with him.

41, 42. "When the Philistine looked about and saw David, he disdained him." They drew nigh to each other, the mighty man of flesh with his armor bearer before him, and the ruddy youth of fair countenance with no armor and no visible companion. The many thousands of Israel and of the Philistines looked on in wonder, but there were unseen hosts looking on, too, and the Lord Himself was there, but not with the Philistine.

43, 44. "The Philistine cursed David by his gods." The flesh disdains the spirit and mocks as when Ishmael mocked Isaac. But the carnal mind knows not the Lord. Consider these two upon whom both earth and heaven were now intently gazing. The Philistine, nine feet six inches high, with armor weighing over two hundred pounds, a spear with a staff like a weaver's beam and a head weighing about twenty pounds, and an attendant to bear his shield; David, a youth in a shepherd's dress, alone, with but his staff and sling. The Philistine strong in his own might and cursing as he came; David in reliance upon the Lord and with a prayerful heart.

45. "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." Goliath represented himself, but David represented God. As truly as Jesus Christ represented the Father when He was here on earth in a mortal body, and the Father spoke through Him, and wrought through Him, so we like David and Moses and Joshua and Gideon and the apostles may and should represent the Lord Jesus and the Father in our mortal bodies. A whole-hearted yielding to Him, and relying upon Him, with no aim but to honor Him will demonstrate (Jer. xxxiii., 3).

46. "That all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." Seeking nothing for himself, but only to magnify Jehovah and lift His name out of the reproach resting upon it, David went forth with his heart stayed upon Him who had delivered him from the lion and the bear. Could our churches get rid of the ambition to magnify themselves and their denominations, and live only to magnify the Lord, they would soon see His power on their behalf (II Chron. xvi., 9).

47. "The battle is the Lord's." See also II Chron. xx., 15. It is not sword or spear, but the Lord who shall work. "Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts" (Zech. iv., 6). Consider the passage through the Red Sea, and the Jordan, as well as the deliverance from Egypt. Consider the walls of Jericho also, and let us, like Moses and Joshua, put off our shoes and keep them off, lest we hinder the Lord of Hosts by thinking that the work is ours and by making suggestions to Him as to how things ought to be done. Oh, to keep our hands off and stop attempting to steady the ark. We must also studiously avoid all the "new car" business.

48, 49. "David hastened and ran toward the army to meet the Philistine." The crisis is on; all eyes are upon these two men. What an exciting moment! A stone is quickly in David's sling, swiftly it flies around his head and is on its way with unerring aim to its destination. It strikes the giant on the forehead, sinks into his head, and he falls upon his face to the ground. David is victor—no; the Lord of Hosts is the victor, and little David is the happy vessel used by God, because his aim was to magnify Jehovah.

50. "So David prevailed over the Philistine with a sling and with a stone. God chooses weak things and things which are not to bring to naught things which are, that no flesh may glory in His presence." When Nehemiah finished the wall with the aid of the merchants and goldsmiths and apothecaries and women, it is written that "his enemies perceived that the work was wrought of God" (Neh. vi., 16). Had the workmen been well skilled in the art of building stone walls then they would have had the credit. Had David been a mighty man and warrior he might have had the credit, but now it is clearly of God, and Israel is rebuked for her lack of faith in Him.

51. Slain by the stone from David's sling, David now takes the giant's own sword and cuts off his head and brings it in his hand to Saul. The Philistines flee, Israel pursues, and there is a great victory, for the Lord hath done it. Let us become skillful in using the stones from the brook, the precious things from the word of God, for nothing will bring down the giants of pride and blasphemy like the word of God given forth in His name.—Lesson Helper.

Free Hospitals for Lung Diseases.

A committee of German medical experts, decided over by Prince von Hohenlohe, has presided upon the creation at Berlin of several free hospitals for patients afflicted with lung diseases. The hospitals are to be partly supported by the State.

Inventor of Refrigerator Car Dead.

Wilson Bray, a prominent citizen, the patentee of the first refrigerator to carry meats across the ocean and also the originator of the railroad refrigerator, died a few days ago at Lambertville, N. J.

Gold Discoveries in Montana.

Rich gold discoveries on Harley Creek, Montana, caused a great rush of prospectors, and the new camp has been named Johannesburg.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Hoke Smith Submits His Third Annual Report.

THE VARIED WORK REVIEWED.

The Operations of the Indian Service, the Land Office and the Pension Bureau Detailed—The Government and the Bond-Aided Railroads—Amount of Public Lands.

The report of Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, elaborately reviews the varied work of the Interior Department. It begins with the Indian service and calls attention to the strict enforcement of Civil Service reform, both as to those places covered by the classified service and those to which the rules of this service do not apply. It dwells on the necessity of eliminating politics from the management of Indian affairs, and of conducting each reservation on strictly business principles, the object being to make every Indian who remains on the reservation self-supporting and ready, as soon as possible, to assume the duties of citizenship and be freed from the paternal care of the Government. He recommends that instead of a single Commissioner of Indian Affairs the Indian service be placed in charge of three Commissioners, two of them to be civilians, to be appointed from different political parties, and one to be a detailed army officer.



SECRETARY HOKE SMITH.

The report shows that the attendance at the Indian schools increased 1500 in the last year, nearly one-half the increase being in the Government day schools. The reduction of twenty per cent which the law required to be made in connection with the contract schools has been strictly carried out, and the Secretary adds that there seems to be no reason why such reduction should not continue from year to year until the system of Government aid to sectarian schools shall terminate.

The report estimates the amount of public lands undisposed of to be about 600,000,000 acres at the close of the fiscal year, and shows that the total receipts during the year for public lands amounted to over \$2,000,000. The unadjusted land grants to railroads amounted to nearly 90,000,000 acres. The Secretary suggested the advisability of patenting the arid lands to the States after it is fully determined that the selections made by them under the Carey act are arid lands. He calls attention to the fact that the reservoir sites selected by the Geological Survey remain without proper action providing for their use, while the water they were expected to store is being diverted to less practicable and economical sites.

Under the subject of forests the Secretary calls attention to the fact that 17,000,000 acres are now included within forest reserves, the object being to preserve the forests for future use, and through their preservation to control the supply of water so that it may be stored and utilized for irrigation. There are only thirty special agents to protect the timber on the entire public domain, to examine swamp lands, to investigate fraudulent land entries—a force too small to permit anything to be done toward guarding the forest reservations. Unless some plan is devised by Congress for the protection of the forests, either by the army or by the foresters living on the reservations, it is manifest that the object sought to be accomplished will fail.

The review of the work of the Pension Office shows the aggregate of the pension roll at the close of the year to be 1,012,935. Referring to the number of pending cases, the statement is made that the greater part of these are old cases, lacking some quality of proof which the law requires.

One of the interesting features of the report is the discussion of the relations between the Government and the bond-aided roads, and the possibility of collecting the amount due to the Government from these roads. The report urges that two things are to be considered: (1) The collection of the debt due to the Government, and (2) the creation of a great through line from the Missouri to the Pacific, which was the original purpose of the Government leading to the issue of subsidy bonds. He says that the Government is already out \$117,436,000 on these roads, and that the first mortgage bonds only amount to \$64,613,000; that the property is worth vastly more than the first mortgage bonds, and that the Government's interests can be protected, if necessary, by taking up these bonds. All these bonds are now maturing, and draw six per cent, and Secretary Smith believes that they could easily be replaced with a three per cent. bond if the Government guaranteed them. The net earnings of each one of the lines in the last ten years have been an average of nearly six per cent. on the sum of the first mortgage bonds and of the Government subsidy bonds.

Alexandre Dumas Dead.

Alexandre Dumas, the French novelist and playwright, died in Paris a few days ago. Shortly before his death he had a nervous convulsion and expired very suddenly. Alexandre Dumas, the younger, was born in Paris on July 28, 1827. He was the son of Alexandre Davy Dumas, novelist and dramatic writer, who was known as Alexandre Dumas the elder, who died on December 5, 1870.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "A Welcome to Congress."

Text: "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."—II Kings vi., 17.

The American Congress is assembling. Arriving or already arrived are the representatives of all sections of this beloved land. Let us welcome them with prayers and benediction. A nobler group of men never entered Washington than those who will to-morrow take their places in the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives. Whether they come alone or leave their families at the homestead far away, may the blessing of the Eternal God be upon them! We invite them to our churches, and together they in political spheres and we in religious circles will give the coming months to consideration of the best interests of this country which God has blessed so much in the past that I purpose to show you and show them, so far as I may now reach their ear or to-morrow their eye through the printing press, that God will be with them to help them as in the text He filled the mountains with help for Elisha.

As it cost England many regiments and \$2,000,000 a year to keep safely a troublesome captive at St. Helena, so the king of Syria sends out a whole army to capture one minister of religion—perhaps 50,000 men to take Elisha. During the night the army of Syrians came around the village of Dothan, where the prophet was staying. At early daybreak the man servant of Elisha rushed in and said: "What shall we do? There is a whole army come to destroy you! We must die! We must die!" But Elisha was not scared a bit, for he looked up and saw the mountains all around full of supernatural forces, and he knew that if there were 50,000 Syrians against him there were 100,000 angels for him and in answer to the prophet's prayer in behalf of his frightened man servant the young man saw it too. Horses of fire harnessed to chariots of fire, and drivers of fire pulling reins of fire on bits of fire, and warriors of fire with brandished swords of fire, and the brilliance of that morning sunrise was eclipsed by the galloping splendors of the celestial cavalcade. "And the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." I speak of the upper forces of the text that are to fight on our side as a Nation. If all the low levels are filled with armed threats, I have to tell you that the mountains of our hope and courage and faith are full of the horses and chariots of divine rescue.

You will notice that the divine equipage is always represented as a chariot of fire. Ezekiel and Isaiah and John, when they come to describe the divine equipage, always represent it as a wheeled, a harnessed, an upholstered conflagration. It is not a chariot like kings and conquerors of earth mount, but an organized and compressed fire. That means purity, justice, chastisement, deliverance through burning escapes. Chariot of rescue? Yes, but a chariot of fire. All our National disenthralments have been through scorching agonies and red disasters. Through tribulation the individual rises. Through tribulation Nations rise. Chariots of rescue, but chariots of fire. But how do I know that this divine equipage is on the side of our institutions? I know it by the history of the last 119 years. The American Revolution started from the pen of John Hancock in Independence Hall in 1776. The colonies, without ships, without ammunition, without guns, without trained warriors, without money, without prestige. On the other side, the mightiest Nation of the earth, the largest armies, the grandest navies and the most distinguished commanders, and resources inexhaustible, and nearly all Nations ready to back them up in the fight. Nothing, as against immensity.

The cause of the American colonies, which started at zero, dropped still lower through the quarrelling of the generals, and through the jealousies at small successes, and through the winters which surpassed all predecessors in depth of snow and horrors of congelation. Elisha surrounded by the whole Syrian army did not seem to be worse off than did the thirteen colonies encompassed and overshadowed by foreign assault. What decided the contest in our favor? The upper forces, the upper armies. The Green and White Mountains of New England, the Highlands along the Hudson, the mountains of Virginia, all the Appalachian ranges were full of re-enforcements, which the young man Washington saw by faith, and his men endured the frozen feet, and the gangrened wounds, and the exhausting hunger, and the long march because "the Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha." Washington himself was a miracle. What Joshua was in sacred history the first American President was in secular history. A thousand other men excelled him in different things, but he excelled them all in roundness and completeness of character. The world never saw his like, and probably never will see his like again, because there probably never will be another such exigency. He was let down a divine interposition. He was from God direct.

I do not know how many can read the history of those times without admitting the contest was decided by the upper forces. Then in 1861, when our Civil War opened, many at the North and at the South pronounced it National suicide. It was not courage against cowardice, it was not wealth against poverty, it was not large States against small States. It was heroism against heroism, it was the resources of many generations against the resources of generations, it was the prayer of the North against the prayer of the South, it was one-half of the Nation in armed wrath meeting the other half of the Nation in armed indignation. What could come but extermination?

At the opening of the war the commander-in-chief of the United States forces was a man who had been great in battle, but old age had come, with many infirmities, and he had a right to quietude. He could not mount a horse, and he rode on the battlefield in a carriage, asking the driver not to jolt it too much. During the most of the four years of the contest on the Southern side, was a man in midlife, who had in his veins the blood of many generations of warriors, himself one of the heroes of Churubusco and Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Chapultepec. As the years passed on and the scroll of carnage unrolled there came out from both sides a heroism, and a strength, and a determination that the world had never seen marshaled. And what but extermination could come when Philip Sheridan and Stonewall Jackson met, and Nathaniel Lyon and Sidney Johnston rode in from North and South, and Grant and Lee, the two thunderbolts of battle, clashed? Yet, we are a Nation, and yet we are at peace. Earthly courage did not decide the conflict. The upper forces of the text—they tell us there was a battle fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, but there was something higher than that.

Again, the horses and chariots of God came to the rescue of this Nation in 1876, at

the close of a Presidential election famous for ferocity. A darker cloud yet settled down upon this Nation. The result of the election was in dispute, and revolution, not between two or three sections, but revolution in every town and village and city of the United States seemed imminent. The prospect was that New York would throttle New York, and New Orleans would grip New Orleans, and Boston, Boston, and Savannah, Savannah, and Washington, Washington. Some said Mr. Tilden was elected, others said Mr. Hayes was elected, and how near we came to universal massacre some of us guessed, but God only knew. I ascribe our escape not to the honesty and righteousness of infuriated politicians, but I ascribe it to the upper forces of the text. Chariots of mercy rolled in, and though the wheels were not heard and the flash was not seen, yet all through the mountains of the North, and the South, and the East, and the West, though the hoofs did not clatter, the cavalry of God galloped by. I tell you God is the friend of this Nation. In the awful excitement at the massacre of Lincoln, when there was a prospect that greater slaughter would open upon this Nation, God hushed the tempest. In the awful excitement at the time of Garfield's assassination God put His foot on the neck of the cyclone. To prove God is on the side of this Nation I argue from the last eight or nine great National harvests, and from the National health of the last quarter of a century, epidemics very exceptional, and from the great revivals of religion, and from the spreading of the church of God, and from the continent blossoming with asylums and reformatory institutions, and from an Edenization which promises that this whole land is to be a paradise, where God shall walk.

I am encouraged more than I can tell you as I see the regiments wheeling down the sky, and my jeremiads turn into doxologies, and that which was the Good Friday of the Nation's crucifixion becomes the Easter morn of its resurrection. Of course God works through human instrumentalities, and this National betterment is to come among other things through a scrutinized ballot box. By the law of registration it is almost impossible now to have illegal voting. There was a time—you and I remember it very well—when droves of vagabonds wandered up and down on Election Day, and from poll to poll, voted here, and voted there, and voted everywhere, and there was no challenge, or if there were, it amounted to nothing, because nothing could so suddenly be proved upon the vagabonds. Now, in every well organized neighborhood, every voter is watched with severest scrutiny. If I am in a region where I am allowed a vote, I must tell the registrar my name, and how old I am, and how long I have resided in the State, and how long I have resided in the ward or the township, and if I misrepresent fifty witnesses will rise and shut me out from the ballot box. Is not that a great advance? And then notice the law that prohibits a man voting if he has bet on the election. A step further needs to be taken and that man forbidden a vote who has offered or taken a bribe, whether it be in the shape of a free drink, or cash paid down, the suspicious cases obliged to put their hand on the Bible and swear their vote in if they vote at all. So, through the sacred chest of our Nation's suffrage, redemption will come.

God will save this Nation through an aroused moral sentiment. There has never been so much discussion of morals and immorals. Men, whether or not they acknowledge what is right, have to think what is right. We have men who have had their hands in the public treasury the most of their lifetime, stealing all they could lay their hands on, discarding eloquently about dishonesty in public servants, and men with two or three families of their own preaching eloquently about the beauties of the seventh commandment. The question of sobriety and drunkenness is thrust in the face of this Nation as never before and takes a part in our political contests. The question of National sobriety is going so soberly and respectfully and deferentially heard at the bar of every Legislature, and every House of Representatives, and every State Senate, and an omnipotent voice will ring down the sky and across this land and back again, saying to these rising tides of drunkenness which threaten to whelm home and church and Nation, "Thus far shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be staid."

I have not in my mind a shadow of disheartenment as large as the shadow of a housefly's wing. My faith is in the upper forces, the upper armies of the text. God is not dead. The chariots are not unwhoeled. If you would only pray more and wash your eyes in the cool, bright water fresh from the well of Christian reform, it would be said of you, as of this one of the text, "The Lord opened the eyes of the young man, and he saw, and, behold, the mountain was full of horses and chariots of fire round about Elisha."

When the army of Antigonous went into battle, his soldiers were very much discouraged, and they rushed up to the general and said to him, "Don't you see we have a few forces and they have so many?" And the soldiers were affrighted at the smallness of their number and the greatness of the enemy. Antigonous, their commander, straightened himself up and said, with indignation and vehemence, "How many do you reckon me to be?" And when we see the vast armies arrayed against the cause of sobriety it may sometimes be very discouraging, but I ask you in making up your estimate of the forces of righteousness—I ask you how many do you reckon the Lord God Almighty to be? He is our commander. The Lord of Hosts is His name. I have the best authority for saying that the chariots of God are 20,000, and the mountains are full of them.

Have you any doubt about the need of the Christian religion to purify and make decent American politics? At every yearly or quadrennial election we have in this country great manufactories—manufactories of lies—and they are run day and night, and they turn out half a dozen a day, all equipped and ready for full sailing. Large lies and small lies. Lies private and lies public and lies purient. Lies cut bias and lies cut diagonal. Long limbed lies and lies with double back action. Lies complimentary and lies defamatory. Lies that some people believe and lies that all the people believe, and lies that nobody believes. Lies with humps like camels, and scales like crocodiles, and necks as long as storks, and feet as swift as an antelope's, and stings like adders. Lies raw and scallioned and panned and stewed. Crawling lies and jumping lies and soaring lies. Lies with attachment screws and rufflers and braiders and ready wound bobbins. Lies by Christian people who never lie except during elections, and lies by people who always lie, but beat themselves in a Presidential campaign.

I confess I am ashamed to have a foreigner visit this country in such times. I should think he would stand dazed, his hand on his pocketbook, and dare not go out nights. What will the hundreds of thousands of foreigners who come here to live think of us? What a disgust they must have for the land of their adoption. The only good thing about it is many of them cannot understand the English language. But I suppose the German and Italian and Swedish and French papers translate it all and peddle out the infernal stuff to the subscribers.

Nothing but Christianity will ever stop such a flood of indecency. The Christian religion will speak after awhile. The billingsgate and low scandal through which we wade every year or every four years must be rebuked by that religion which speaks from its two great mountains—from the one

mountain intoning the command, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor," and from the other mount making plea for kindness and blessing rather than cursing. Yes, we are going to have a National religion. There are two kinds of National religion. The one is supported by the State, and is a matter of human politics, and it has great patronage, and under it men will struggle for prominence without reference to qualifications, and its archbishop is supported by a salary of \$75,000 a year, and there are great cathedrals, with all the machinery of music and canonicals, and room for a thousand people, yet an audience of fifty people, or twenty people, or ten or two. We want no such religion as that, no such National religion, but we want this kind of National religion—the vast majority of the people converted and evangelized—and then they will manage the secular as well as the religious.

Do you say that this is impracticable? No. The time is coming just as certainly as there is a God, and that this is His book and that He has the strength and the honesty to fulfill His promises. One of the ancient emperors used to pride himself on performing that which his counselors said was impossible, and I have to tell you to-day that man's impossibilities are God's easies. "Hath He said, and shall He not do it? Hath He commanded, and will He not bring it to pass?" The Christian religion is coming to take possession of every ballot box, of every schoolhouse, of every home, of every valley, of every mountain, of every acre of our National domain. This Nation, notwithstanding all the evil influences that are trying to destroy it, is going to live.

Never since, according to John Milton, when "satan was hurled headlong flaming from the ethereal skies in hideous ruin and combustion down," have the powers of darkness been so determined to win this continent as now. What a jewel it is—a jewel carved in relief, the cameo of this planet! On one side of us the Atlantic Ocean, dividing us from the wornout Governments of Europe. On the other side the Pacific Ocean, dividing us from the superstitions of Asia. On the north of us the Arctic Sea, which is the gymnasium in which the explorers and navigators develop their courage. A continent 10,500 miles long, 17,000,000 square miles, and all of it but one-seventh capable of rich cultivation. One hundred millions of population on this continent of North and South America—100,000,000, and room for many hundred millions more. All flora and all fauna, all metals and all precious woods, and all grains and all fruits. The Appalachian range the backbone, and the rivers ganglia carrying life all through and out to the extremities, isthmus of Darien, the narrow waist of a giant continent, all to be under one Government, and all free, and all Christian, and the scene of Christ's personal reign on earth if, according to the expectation of many good people, He shall at last set up His throne in this world. Who shall have this hemisphere, Christ or satan? Who shall have the shore of her inland seas, the silver of her Nevadas, the gold of her Colorados, the telescopes of her observatories, the brain of her universities, the wheat of her prairies, the rice of her savannas, the two great ocean beaches—the one reaching from Baffin's Bay to Tierra del Fuego, and the other from Bering Strait to Cape Horn—and all the moral and temporal and spiritual and everlasting interests of a population vast beyond all human computation? Whose shall have the hemisphere? You and I will decide that, or help to decide it, by conscientious vote, by earnest prayer, by maintenance of Christian institutions, by support of great philanthropies, by putting body, mind and soul on the right side of all moral, religious and National movements.

Ah, it will not make any difference to you or to me what becomes of this continent, so far as earthly comfort is concerned. All we will want of it will be seven feet by three, and that will take in the largest, and there will be room and to spare. That is all of this country we will need very soon—the youngest of us all. But we have an anxiety about the welfare and the happiness of the generations that are coming on, and it will be a grand thing if, when the archangel's trumpet sounds, we find that our sepulchre, like the one Joseph of Arimathea provided for Christ, is in the midst of a garden.

One of the seven wonders of the world was the white marble watch tower of pharos of Egypt. Sostratus, the architect and sculptor, after building that watch tower, cut his name on it. Then he covered it with plaster, and to please the king he put the monarch's name on the outside of the plastering, and the storms beat and the seas dashed in their fury, and they washed off the plastering, and they washed it out, and they washed it down, but the name of Sostratus was deep cut in the imperishable rock. So across the face of this Nation there have been a great many names written, across our finances, across our religions, names worthy of remembrance, names written on the architecture of our churches, and our schools, and our asylums, and our homes of mercy, but God is the architect of this continent, and He was the sculptor of all its grandeur, and long after—through the wash of the ages and the tempests of centuries—all other names shall be obliterated the divine signature and divine name will be brighter and brighter as the millenniums go by, and the world shall see that the God who made this continent has redeemed it by His grace from all its sorrows and from all its crimes.

Have you faith in such a thing as that? After all the chariots have been unwhoeled, and after all the war chariots have been crippled, the chariots which Elisha saw on the morning of his peril will roll on in triumph, followed by all the armies of heaven on white horses. God could do it without us, but He will not. The weakest of us, the faintest of us, the smallest brained of us, shall have a part in the triumph. We may not have our name, like the name of Sostratus, cut in imperishable rock and conspicuous for centuries, but we shall be remembered in a better place than that, even in the heart of Him who came to redeem us and redeem the world, and our names will be seen close to the signature of His wound, for, as to-day He throws out His arms to us, He says, "Behold, I have graven thee on the palms of My hand." By the mightiest of all agencies, the potency of prayer, I beg you seek our National welfare.

Some time ago there were 4,600,000 letters in the dead letter postoffice in this city—letters that had lost their way—but not one prayer ever directed to the heart of God mis-carried. The way is all clear for the ascent of your supplications heavenward in behalf of this Nation. Before the postal communication was so easy, and long ago on a rock 100 feet high on the coast of England there was barrel fastened to a post, and in great letters on the side of the rock, so it could be seen far out to sea, were the words "Post-office," and when ships came by a boat put out to take and fetch letters. And so sacred were those deposits or affection in that barrel that no lock was ever put upon that barrel, although it contained messages for America and Europe and Asia and Africa and all the islands of the sea. Many a storm tossed sailor, homesick, got messages of kindness by that rock, and many a homestead heard good news from a boy long gone. Would that all the heights of our National prosperity were in interchange of sympathies—prayers going up meeting blessings coming down, postal celestial, not by a storm struck rock on a rocky coast, but by the Rock of Ages.

AVALANCHE OF DEATH.

A Cave-in at the Tilly Foster Iron Mine, Near Brewsters, N. Y.

CRUSHED UNDER TONS OF ROCK.

Weakened by Rains, an Overhanging Wall Slides Into the Pit, Mangle the Workmen—The Miners Had No Warning of Their Danger—Harrowing Scenes at the Mouth of the Shaft.

About thirty men were at work on the 400-foot level at the Tilly Foster Mine, two miles north of Brewsters, N. Y., breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable, when the entire northwest wall, apparently containing over 100 tons of rock, fell into the pit, killing not less than fifteen men and inflicting serious injury upon nine others.

William Aspell and four others ran, they know not whither, and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive. Aspell and his companions, as soon as the boulders stopped rolling down the slope, looked over the wreck. They saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him.

The cable car brought down three Italians, who rendered further assistance. Murtha was placed on the car, hoisted to the surface and taken home, where he died thirty minutes later.

Just as the rescuing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and one of the three Italians mentioned above was killed. The second downward trip brought Patrick H. Kelly and James McGinn. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools and began the work of rescue. Rocks were removed from the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, an Austrian known as "No. 234," and two Italians, Nos. 310 and 291. All were dead and horribly mangled.

Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatal, was taken home, as also was Patrick Burns, who will recover.

When darkness came on, as the falling rocks continued to threaten the rescuing party, Superintendent Tompkins ordered all hands to the surface. The bodies left in the pit were those of James Fox, Bachel, better known as James Smith; James Clark, a stranger who had just begun work, and four Italians, Nos. 13, 56, 331 and 234.

A great crowd flocked to the scene of the disaster. The relatives of the unfortunate miners were among them, and as the car raised body after body to the surface, their wails and moans could be heard from afar.

At the time of the accident Foreman Lynch was preparing to go down to the working level. He was ready to take the next descending car and stood facing the northwest wall when the rock began to slide. He saw it move, but there was no means of giving warning. The heavy rains had opened crevices in many places, and more than 200 tons of rock had been dislodged and thrown into the pit. The northwest wall had been examined as carefully as usual, but no trouble was expected from that quarter.

The mine is owned by the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, of New York and Scranton, Penn. Clinton Stephens is the contractor in charge, and the men killed and injured were in his employ.

Nineteen years ago fifty tons of rock fell into the open pit at this mine, killing six miners and maiming three others for life. The six who met death were so horribly crushed that their bodies were taken up in shovels, thrown into canvas sacks and hoisted to the surface.

From that time the hanging walls, which rise 400 feet above the working level of the pit, have undergone daily inspection. The few fatalities excited the admiration and wonder of the many expert miners and geologists throughout the United States and Europe, who visited the mine at frequent intervals for the purpose of obtaining specimens and to inspect the machinery and appliances used in raising the ore.

TO PREVENT LYNCHINGS.

Additional Safeguards Adopted by South Carolina's Convention.

The Constitutional Convention determined to put an end to lynchings in South Carolina. Besides providing that any officer who permits a prisoner under his care to be lynched shall be removed from office and be ineligible to hold any office in the State, the following amendment was unanimously adopted:

"Provided, in all cases of lynching where death ensues the county where such lynching takes place shall, without regard to the conduct of the officer, be liable in exemplary damages of not less than \$2000 to the legal representative of the person lynched."

The amendment was adopted without a dissenting vote, and Senator Tillman proposed as a further amendment, giving a right of action to the legal representatives of the person lynched against the lynchers for damages to the amount of \$5000, and upon judgment given and the refusal or inability of the defendants to pay, the defendants to be imprisoned until the judgment should be paid.

This amendment was voted down because it was in the nature of imprisonment for debt, but another was accepted and passed which gives the county in which a lynching takes place the right to recover against the lynchers the \$2000 which the county shall have to pay.

The section so amended was adopted, and the article needs only to be ratified by the Convention to become a law.

PROTECT USERS OF "ROYAL."

Baking Powder Company Wins Its Case in United States Court.

The decision of Judge Shawalter in a recent case that came up before him sustains the claims of the Royal Company to the exclusive use of the name "Royal" as a trademark for its baking powder. The special importance of this decision consists in the protection which it assures to the millions of consumers of Royal Baking Powder. The excellence of this article has caused it to be highly esteemed and largely used almost the world over. Its high standard of quality having been always maintained, consumers have come to rely implicitly upon the "Royal" brand as most wholesome and efficient. If other manufacturers could sell under the name of a well known, reputable brand incalculable damage would be done to the public by the deception. The determination of the Royal Baking Powder Company to protect the users of the Royal baking powder against imitators by a rigid prosecution of them makes such imitations of its brand extremely rare.

The Mapleton Item

J. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

"THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

Neighbor Barton Greenland was housed with neuralgia several days since our last.

Our reporter was mistaken in the weight of R. Chilcott's hog. It should have been 411 pounds.

Harry Saylor is reported as having shot a deer hard enough with fine shot to knock it down, and jumping on it held it until John M. Stever came to his assistance and cut its throat.

Corn ground plowing for next season seems to be the order of the day among the farmers in this vicinity, the late rains having moistened the ground generally sufficient. Where there is much clay the ground is still too hard to plow easily.

Cider-making closed for this season at Wright's press last Wednesday. 'Squire Adam Bagshaw, of Juniata township, had 1152 gallons made, which is the greatest amount made by any one person. The 'Squire says he gets a better yield at Wright's than he does at the hydraulic press.

I see that the Harrisburg Patriot, in referring to our suggestion of Hon. P. M. Lytle for governor, says that we must make another choice; that Lytle is out. Well, maybe he is, and maybe he is not. It may be time enough to make a second choice after the first is disposed of by the republicans. Past observation has taught us that the democrats in Pennsylvania have enough to do to look after their own affairs.

Denny Swope was unable to attend school last week on account of having a dose of measles. As he was not feeling well when at church the night before he took them, others are likely to get them.

Our accommodating mail carrier, who aims to keep place with the times, has got himself a new hack which is, without any exception, the best that has ever been on the route. I don't know that he had it built so long with a view of hauling passengers of different denominations or political faith, or just to have the room. It will certainly answer all purposes. That master mechanic D. C. Wilson, of Cassville, put up the job and it is a credit to him as well as the owner. Cassville is certainly highly favored for an inland town, having a daily hack to Mill Creek and return, and a tri-weekly hack to Mapleton and return, the latter being in the hands of the jovial J. B. Shuman who is always cheerful enough to keep up the spirits of the most despondent.

MOUNT UNION.

C. E. Winskey, of Altoona, spent Friday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Gayton, of Lewistown, visited friends in town last week.

C. I. Fuller and family, of Newton Hamilton, visited friends in town on Sunday last.

A light fall of snow on Tuesday morning gave things the appearance of winter for a while.

The band held a festival in a room in the Daugherty building on Pennsylvania avenue on Thursday evening.

More produce is being shipped to the east from this station than was ever known before at this season of the year.

F. W. Kieferle started on a business trip to Philadelphia on Tuesday morning. He expects to be absent until Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Pincin, of Altoona, and Miss Annie Dunmire, of McVeytown, spent a few days last week with friends in this place.

Thomas Stratford, of this place, who has charge of a marble yard at Tyrone, arrived home on Friday afternoon after an absence of two weeks.

Thanksgiving services were held in the Presbyterian church on Thursday morning last at 10.30 A. M., Rev. Wm. Brill preaching the annual sermon.

W. F. Eberman, a member of our foot ball team, was so severely injured

in the game on last Thursday afternoon as to lay him up for a few days.

Quite a number of persons from this place have signified their intention of seeing the cantata of Belshazzar, to be given under the auspices of the Huntingdon Y. M. C. A.

The Shirleysburg foot ball team came to town on Thanksgiving according to schedule and succeeded in vanquishing the home team by a score of 6 to 0. A large crowd witnessed the game and notwithstanding the low temperature the enthusiasm was up to fever heat.

CHERRY GROVE.

Farmers are plowing.

The schools are moving along nicely.

The Cherry Grove school, accompanied by their teacher, attended the Patriotic services at Calvin on Thanksgiving day.

Elder A. Mellott, of the Primitive Baptist church, will preach at the Dunkard church in Hare's valley Thursday December 5th at 7 o'clock P. M., Friday at 10. 30 A. M. and Friday night at 7 P. M.

Seven Borough Councilmen

At the next Spring election all boroughs not divided into wards or not enjoying the right by special statute, must elect seven Councilmen instead of six.

On the 22d day of May, 1895, an act was approved, of which the first section is as follows:

"It shall be lawful for the qualified voters of the boroughs of this Commonwealth which are not divided into wards, and boroughs not now enjoying this right by special statute, at the first election for borough officers next ensuing the passage of this act, to elect two Councilmen to serve for one year, two to serve for two years, and three to serve for three years; and annually thereafter to elect for a term of three years' duration as many Councilmen as may be necessary to fill the places of those whose terms of office are about to expire."

The fifth section of the act is as follows:

"The Councilmen now in office, under existing laws, shall act conjointly with those who are to be elected under the provisions hereof at the first election for borough officers next ensuing the passage of this Act, and act until the expiration of the term of said Councilmen now in office; but after their places have become vacant either by lapse of time or otherwise, their places shall not again be filled, and the office shall henceforth be at an end."

The change is specifically fixed to take effect at the next election after the passage of the act, which was on May 22, 1895.

This arrangement will prevent tie votes, and should be extended to school districts, so that the same trouble will be avoided in selecting teachers and in other cases where deadlocks often prevent the transaction of business for a considerable period.

A Surprise Party.

The Altoona Tribune of this morning gives the following account of a recent gathering at the home of a former resident of Mapleton: "An enjoyable surprise party was held at the residence of Mr. W. W. Woods, near Williamsburg, on Friday evening, November 8. It being Mr. Woods's birthday, his estimable wife invited their numerous friends to give him a surprise.

"At 8 o'clock they assembled and certainly surprised their host in every sense of the word. Some very fine music was rendered by a few of those present.

"At 11 o'clock the guests were invited to the dining room where the tables were groaning under the weight of the good things prepared by Mrs. Woods. At a late hour the guests departed, after having spent a most pleasant evening."

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and \$1.00

—John Smith, a resident of Huntingdon, killed a hog last week that weighed 700 pounds.

A Murder at Mahaffey.

Tuesday evening last, Michael Clark, an aged shoemaker, living near the Ferguson hotel in Mahaffey, was beaten by one William Dayton, a railroad laborer from the effects of which he died that night or Wednesday morning. Clark, Dayton and some others were drinking all day Tuesday. That evening about 8 o'clock some men who were in the second story of the house occupied by Clark heard loud talking and a sudden fall. When they reached the front of the house they found Clark lying on the bench unconscious and Dayton running down the road.

A physician was called and he seemed to think Clark in no immediate danger. Dayton went to his boarding house, and some time during the night Clark died. Dayton was arrested in the morning and did not know until after he was in the lockup that his victim was dead. There are some very extenuating circumstances connected with the affair that will doubtless throw new light, but for various reasons they cannot be published.

District Attorney Woodward and Dr. Whittaker proceeded to Mahaffey on Wednesday and held a post mortem which developed the fact that Clark came to his death from concussion of the brain. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict in accordance with these facts and charged William Dayton with Clark's death. Dayton was brought to jail Thursday for trial.—Clearfield Spirit.

MARRIED.

BYLER—MORT—Nov. 28, 1895, by Rev. W. J. Swigart, at his residence in West Huntingdon, Elmer A. Byler and Miss Effie D. Mort, both of Mill Creek.

McHUGH—MEARS—Nov. 27, 1895, by Rev. E. H. Wallace, at the residence of the bride's mother, Thomas McHugh, of Saxton, and Miss Emma J. Mears, of Dudley.

SHILLING—KYLE—Nov. 28, 1895, by Rev. J. C. Brown, in Manor Hill, W. S. Shilling, of Mooresville, and Miss Anna Belle Kyle, of Charter Oak.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of John Jamison, dec'd.) Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the estate of John Jamison, late of Salltillo borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. CATHARINE K. JAMISON, Administratrix. Salltillo, Pa.

K. A. LOVELL, Att'y. for Admrx. 11-27-95-f.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, \$8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager, 4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

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Good goods at lowest prices is claimed by all. The question is where to get the BEST goods at LOWEST prices. Certainly at the place where the goods are bought in the largest quantities. We buy in large quantities, at spot cash, direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to get the best goods at lowest prices. LET PRICES TALK.

Low Prices the Inducements We Offer. Overcoats

Men's Storm Overcoats, worth \$5, at \$3.50.
A good heavy dressy Beaver Overcoat, worth \$10, at \$7.50.
The Finest Melton Overcoat, worth \$15 at \$10.
Boys' Overcoats (very nobby) at \$2.50.
Children's Overcoats (nice ones) at \$1.
Our line of overcoats is large and complete in all the latest novelties.

Suits

Prices give the reader no idea of what the goods are like. Several new lots were added to our immense stock and prices are the inducements.
Men's Suits (good ones), \$4.50 and up to \$16.
Boys' Suits, nobby ones, \$2.50 and up to \$12.
Children's Suits, extra heavy, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, and up to \$6.
Men's heavy working Coats, \$1.25.

Hats

All the leading blocks, Stetson, Dunlap, Yeoman, &c., in fact all the leading blocks made are found in our stock. Just think of it, an elegant Stiff Hat, non-breakable, fast color, at \$1.50 and \$2. Hats that usually sell at \$3 and \$3.50. Our Soft Hat department is just as large. We have a line of 50c and 75c hats, embracing all the leading shapes. Our \$1 and \$1.25 line is something wonderful from the point of value.

Shirts

Unlaundried White Shirts, 35c, 40c, 50c, and 75.
Laundried " " 50c, 75c, and \$1.
Heavy mixed working shirts, worth 75c, at 40c.

Underwear

Extra heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, at 40c.
All wool Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1, at 75c.
All wool, heavy, Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.25, at 90c.
Fine Fleece-lined Shirts and Drawers, worth \$1.00, at 50c.

Sweaters.

All wool garnet, blue or black, warranted fast colors, \$1.
Get our prices before buying your clothing, assuring you that we can save you 10 to 15 per cent.

O. L. Stewart,

Cor. 6th and Washington Sts.,

Huntingdon, Pa.

J. O. HEATON,

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DRY GOODS.

Having anticipated the requirements of the trade with increased facilities, larger room, we are prepared to meet its demands. We are pleased to state that our efforts to handle a first-class assortment, complete in style, have been amply repaid by the marked increase in our trade. Our goods are warranted as represented. An honest competition invariably results in approval.

GROCERIES.

We carry a nice, clean stock and the low prices make them sell. Get my prices on Coal Oil before buying elsewhere. I buy in larger quantity and will sell very low. I handle only the best grade 150 test. Another specialty is Shelf Hardware. I can save you money by buying from me.

PAINTS, OILS.

Drugs, Window Glass, Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, at exceedingly low prices. If you want a set of Harness at a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. give me your order. We sell the famous Catarangus company's Knives and Scissors. All goods warranted.

We do not sell goods at cost, but considering the quality we do sell as low, and a great many thing lower, than any merchant in the county. Trade with us; we will treat you right.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville,

Penn'a.

Going Out of Business.

—I will sell out my entire stock of—
Men's,
Boys' and Youths' Leather and Rubber

BOOTS,

Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses', Children's and Infants'

SHOES

At 20 Per Cent. Discount.

Extra Bargains on the Dollar Counter.

Come while you have a large stock to select from. I will continue until stock is sold out.

Geo. W. Yocum

Hazlett Block, 402 Penn St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.



That's Our Business;
Grows Bigger Every Day;
Is Proof

Of what we have been and are doing; busier and busier every day, because more and more of you are learning to appreciate the advantage and economy in buying of us. Values always fuller because you help us that way. Economies always greater for we owe them to you. The following tell of myriads of saving advantages:

Ladies' Wool Capes, 85 cents, up.
Ladies' Cloaks, \$1.50, up.
Men's Wool Overcoats, \$3.50, up.
Boys' Overcoats, 90c, up.
Men's Wool Suits, \$2.90, up,
Hundreds of Bargains in

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions.

Carpets, Boots, Shoes, &c.

SALTILLO, PA.

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY.

I have lately received from the eastern cities a full and complete line of the

LATEST STYLES

in Fall and Winter Millinery and respectfully invite the public to call and inspect them.

KATE COWHER,

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Dec. 4, 1895.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The North Star tannery at Tyrone, closed down last week for an indefinite period.

—S. F. Deeter's family last week moved from Mapleton to Somerset county.

—W. W. Smith, of Latta Grove, paid the ITEM a pleasant business call yesterday morning.

—The pupils of the public schools of Huntingdon contributed \$37 to the Orphans' Home in that place.

—The Penfield tannery has been closed down by the leather trust, throwing fifty men out of employment.

—Misses Annie and Ella Graham, of Newton Hamilton, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in Mapleton.

—Samuel Clemens yesterday moved his family from Union township to Aughwick Mills. They are good neighbors.

—Miss Olive McCollough of Allenville, and Miss Laura Ripple of Mount Union were guests of H. A. Chilcote last week.

—A car loaded with sand was upset on the Phillips Sand Company's siding last Friday as it was being taken down from the works.

—H. W. Locrine, of Williamsburg, was in town last Saturday on a business errand. He was so well pleased with the town that his locating here is not improbable.

—The Thanksgiving offering to the Orphans Home in Huntingdon amounted to about \$350. The managers are very grateful for the liberal response to their appeal for aid.

—Mrs. Louisa Dell, whose illness was mentioned in these columns, was able to resume her duties as teacher of the No. 1 school on Monday. During her inability J. L. Hetrick filled the position.

—The coinage at the Philadelphia mint for the last two months has been confined exclusively to the output of one cent pieces. The average daily coinage amounts to 150,000 or \$1,500.

—Rev. J. K. Lloyd, of Port Royal, stopped with us a short time last Thursday morning. He was on his way to Calvin where he delivered one of the rousing patriotic addresses for which he is noted.

—Charles W. Knode, of Alexandria, this county, was married to Miss Emma Harbison in Grace Reformed church, Pittsburg, on Thursday afternoon last. Rev. John H. Prugh, D. D., performed the ceremony.

—Reamer Hoke, who has been the assistant Postmaster for a number of years, has been appointed Acting Postmaster of Altoona to serve the unexpired term of Postmaster McDonald, who died on Friday of last week.

—John G. Gillam, G. W. Morgan, A. B. Miller, George Miller and J. M. Miller on Monday started for Licking Creek in quest of wild game. It is very probable that some farmer's barnyard in that vicinity will show the result of their visit.

—Word reaches us this morning that Samuel Decker, an aged resident of Hare's valley, who had a paralytic stroke a few years ago that left him helpless and speechless, had another stroke last night and is now in a precarious condition.

—About 2 o'clock last Thursday morning an incendiary fire, started by burglars, burned a drug store, the Odd Fellow's hall and a double dwelling house, located in Milroy, Mifflin county. The loss is almost total and will reach \$6000, with a partial insurance.

—Mrs. Martin Stever and son, of Cassville, last Saturday arrived in Mapleton on their way home from Fairfield, Iowa, where they had been sojourning since last June. She has been enjoying excellent health and speaks in high terms of the hospitality of the western people.

—R. C. Yocum went to Trough Creek last week to spend a couple days hunting in company with John M. Stever and Harry Saylor. They succeeded in killing a deer and fawn, the latter of which Mr. Yocum brought home with him. While in the valley he was hospitably entertained at Mr. Stever's home.

—Spencer Borst, aged 67 years, of Cottage, this county, arose from his bed Sunday morning in apparently good health but while going to the woodshed was taken with an attack of heart disease and fell over dead. His wife and eight children survive him. Deceased was a brother of the late Mrs. James D. Wood, of this place.

—A meeting of the teachers and citizens of Porter township will be held in the valley school house, Friday evening, December 6, 1895, at which time papers will be read and questions discussed on educational work. Music will be furnished by an orchestra. All friends of education are cordially invited to be present. By order of board of directors.

—The town of Catawissa has become suddenly famous and babies are the cause. A week ago Mrs. Latimer, wife of a leading merchant, became the mother of two boys and a girl. The next day her neighbor, Mrs. Hunter, gave birth to three babies. Mrs. Champion has now capped the climax with four children at a birth. All the babies are well formed and healthy.

—As Isaac Carson, a day laborer, of Irwin, was crossing the Pennsylvania railroad tracks a short distance east of the station in Irwin, last Friday morning, he was struck by No. 21, a fast train going west and instantly killed. He was thrown up against a freight car on the siding and almost every bone in his body broken. Deceased was aged about 38 years and leaves a wife and several children.

—Geo. H. Corbin, who had been a passenger conductor on the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, and who was discharged some time ago, was arrested at Everett last Friday on the charge of making threats against general manager Geo. F. Gage. He has also been charged with turning five switches on the H. & B. T. railroad between Mt. Dallas and Everett Thursday night, causing a freight train to be wrecked.

—It is said that the directors of the Pennsylvania railroad have been assured by an electrical expert that they can save \$5,000,000 a year in coal bills by using an electric motor fed with a current produced by a gas engine. As at the last test an electric engine drew the heaviest load ever drawn by a single locomotive, practical railroad men are beginning to think that they may be a great deal closer to a revolution than they expected a year ago.

—The wife of Mr. D. Robinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y., was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it, Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by J. G. Gillam.

—W. A. Ambrose, Altoona's city solicitor, left his home November 22d, since which time nothing has been learned of his whereabouts. He was interested in three building associations and is worth about \$70,000. Mental derangement resulting from ill health is assigned as the cause of his action. While he had in his hands considerable trust funds his property will pay these amounts several times over.

—Major C. T. Picton is manager of the State Hotel, at Denison, Texas, which the traveling men say is one of the best hotels in that section. In speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea remedy Major Picton says: "I have used it myself and in my family for several years, and take pleasure in saying that I consider it an infallible cure for diarrhoea and dysentery. I always recommend it and have frequently administered it to my guests in the hotel and in every case it has proven itself worthy of unqualified endorsement. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Found Dead in Bed.

John Vandevander, a well known and respected citizen of McConnellstown, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. His death is attributed to old age. He was aged about 83 years.

Deceased had been in attendance at a funeral the day previous and in the course of a conversation with some friends in the evening remarked to one of them, "What if you should wake up to-morrow morning and find me dead," little thinking at the time that his remarks would be fulfilled.

Mr. Vandevander was widely known and made his influence felt for good in the community in which he resided. He followed the vocations of wagon-maker and carpenter and at the time of his death was postmaster at McConnellstown. He is survived by one son, one daughter and four sisters. His wife preceded him to the grave about two years ago.

The Speer White Sand Company Fails.

Sunday evening, L. M. Speer, superintendent of the Speer White Sand company's works at this place, returned from Pittsburg and Monday morning he gave notice to the men that had been in the employ of the company that the firm was unable to meet its obligations and that the men should proceed to secure themselves as best they could. The amount of the claims for labor was handed to each of the employees and fifty-one summonses were issued, returnable next Saturday and Monday. As soon as judgments can be legally obtained executions will be issued. This means that the mortgage against the company will be foreclosed and the business of the firm wound up.

The Speer White Sand company commenced operations at Mapleton in the spring of 1886, when they built the Juniata works, and in 1887 they erected the Empire works. These works have each a capacity of one hundred tons daily, and the erection of such plants was the beginning of a new era in the sand business at this point, as previous to that time the output of any of the mills was not more than sixty tons per day. The firm spent much money here and gave employment to a large number of men. They continued business until July 1, 1893, when some reverses obliged them to make an assignment. By a settlement made with the creditors in February, 1894, they were again in control of the works. In this agreement they obligated themselves to pay 12½ per cent. of their indebtedness January 1, 1895, and 12½ per cent. each and every six months thereafter with interest until the full amount of their indebtedness was paid. The first payment was made but the second has not been made. The company owns a piece of land in South Connellsville where one of their works is located, on which the projectors of the "Greater Connellsville" took an option for \$17,000. From the sale of this the company expected to be relieved from their financial embarrassments. The option expired a few days ago. The "Greater Connellsville" seems assured but the projectors evidently know of the Speer White Sand company's troubles. Their plans cannot be matured without the company's lands, and knowing that a forced sale was inevitable if they did not take it at the price named in the option and hoping to get it at a lower price they are awaiting the inevitable. The company can not meet its obligations and, as stated above, the mortgage will be foreclosed. We confidently believe that the firm owns sufficient property to pay all it owes. We may be deceived but we think not.

The writer is interested in this failure to as great an extent, according to his means, as any other creditor. Our claim is of such a nature that it is uncollectable until after all others are paid, hence we are in position to add a few words. We would be extremely sorry to see any man—be he laborer or business man—lose a dollar of what justly belongs to him. Mistakes may have been made, and were made, but in such times excited discussions do not help affairs. Denunciations will not put a penny into the pocket of any creditor. Every property owner who cries around public places about the depreciation of property or industries only detracts so much from the value of his own premises. These propositions being true it were better to take another view of the situation. Have faith in your town. Have faith in the blessings which a wise Providence has placed in the hills about us and which only await a union of capital and labor to make our community more prosperous than it has ever been. Glory in no man's downfall. Such failures as this are often far-reaching in results and no telling to whose door reverses may in the future bear a charge of maladministration.

This was a Muscular Owl.

A dispatch from Penfield, says: In July, 1890, Jacob M. Smith, a farmer living a few miles from here, set a mink trap on top of a chestnut post to catch an owl that was carrying away his fowls. The next morning the staple was broken off and the trap was gone. On Thanksgiving night, this year, Smith set another trap, and at 7 o'clock he found in it a large owl. When he killed it he discovered his other trap and chain fast to its left leg, the bird having carried them for over five years. The owl measured four and one-half feet from tip to tip of wings.

Killed by the Cars.

William M. Drake, aged 16 years, a native of Shade Gap, this county, was struck by fast mail west at Bellwood about 5.50 o'clock Sunday evening, sustaining injuries from which he died at the Altoona hospital the same evening at 7.30 o'clock. The lad and three companions boarded the water train at Juniata about 4.30 o'clock to go to Bellwood to attend church. In descending from the train he stepped on the west bound track in front of No. 25, the fast mail. The boy's step-father, Mr. Wyant, said that William had repeatedly been warned against riding on freight trains. Sunday morning his mother tearfully besought him not to go to Bellwood on the freight train and offered him money with which to ride on the trolley car. He refused it, saying there was no danger riding on the water train. The boy was born September 14, 1879. His father was killed while the family resided at Shade Gap and some years later his mother married George M. Wyant, of Altoona. The remains will be interred this afternoon at Altoona.

Stricken With Paralysis.

William H. Rex, a well known retired gentleman of this place, had a paralytic stroke Monday afternoon about 3.30 o'clock which deprived him of the use of the left side and the power of speech. But a few moments before he had stepped to the window and conversed with a neighbor. He walked away from the window, sat down upon the side of the bed and engaged in conversation with his wife. She was sewing and noticing that he ceased conversing she looked up and observed something was wrong. She summoned assistance and he was placed in bed since which he has lain helpless. He has not been in good health for the past three or four weeks but none of his many friends expected such a result from his illness. We hope for his speedy restoration.

The Last Tyrone Forge Closed.

The Tyrone forges closed down all departments Saturday for ten days, with a prospect of making the shutdown indefinite. A lack of orders is the cause. Between 75 and 100 men are thrown out of employment. Bar and strap iron and "blooms" are the principal output of these forges, which are the last of a number which used to be in active operation in that vicinity, the others having been closed several years ago and never put into operation again.

CHAS. W. HINEY.

W. W. WITHINGTON

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's Shaving Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penna.

It has always been my aim to carry the most complete and, in all respects, the most desirable line of

Dry Goods

to be found in our town. Our patterns are the newest and latest styles, and our trade on Muslins is somewhat wonderful.

Underwear

We have made a large selection in this line and can suit all wants in prices and quality.

Rubber & Felt Goods

Although this line of goods is higher than last year, I will sell you Felt Boots, Lumbermen's Stockings, Rubber Shoes and Boots at old prices. I handle only the Candee goods.

Tinware.

Stove Pipe, Hardware, Floor Oil Cloths, Drugs, Oils, Paints, and Groceries.

We have a **SPLENDID PRICE** on Coal Oil which cannot be beat on this side of the oil fields. I handle only the best grade, 150 test. You will save money by buying Oil from me. Our numerous customers have so appreciated our efforts by their kind patronage that our trade has increased to such an extent that we find our quarters entirely too small and with the carpenters on the ground, we will enlarge our room and add several new lines. We do a legitimate business only and are satisfied to do business at a small margin of profit.

OUR MOTTO: "One price to all; honest, fair dealing."

We solicit your continued patronage.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SPOWE.

At

A. B. GILLAM'S

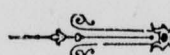
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STORE

is the place to get your wants supplied. He can furnish you with

Hard and Soft,
Woodland Red Ash
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 **COAL,**

All kinds of Blasting Material, fresh Beef and Pork, besides his usual stock of general merchandise. Give him a call and you will be sure to be accommodated.

**His Stock is
Complete, His Prices
Are Right.**

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O'Connor &
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Where there is
plenty there is gen-
erally happiness.

**THOSE PEOPLE
have the most
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**Your dollar will
go farthest at our
store. Our stock
and assortment are
purchased with a
view to please our
customers. Trade
with us.**

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

CHEERS FOR FREE CUBA.

A Monster Mass Meeting Held in New York City.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS DEMANDED

Four Thousand Persons Gather in Cooper Union in Memory of Jose Marti and to Express Sympathy With the Cause of the Insurgents--The Speakers Received With Enthusiastic Applause.

The memory of Jose Marti, the Cuban patriot and leader, was honored at a mass meeting in Cooper Union, New York City, and his example was lauded. But more, the sympathy of the big audience with those who are struggling for Cuban autonomy was enthusiastically expressed, while the speakers declared this country should recognize the revolutionists as belligerents. It was an audience that more than filled the great hall. In it were very many that showed in their swarthy complexion their kin to the race whose patriots are making the gallant struggle against Spanish oppression in their native island. The fiery Cuban temperament lent to the meeting hair trigger enthusiasm, breaking forth at the least pretext. The outbursts began when the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and occurred with such frequency and vigor that the speakers were time and again forced to



CHARLES A. DANA, CHAIRMAN OF MEETING.

make long pauses, ending only with the close of the meeting. The gathering was under the management of the Club Jose Marti. Occupying the most conspicuous place on the platform was a fine bust of Jose Marti, seen from the audience against a background formed by the Cuban National coat of arms. On either side were American flags, and the speaker's stand formed the center of a circle of flags representing the South American republics which have freed themselves from monarchical rule. In the audience were many women, who seemed to be leaders in the enthusiasm, their voices sounding high and clear above the deeper cheering of the men. Before the meeting opened petitions were circulated, which read as follows:

"Shall Cuba be free? To the Congress of the United States. We, the undersigned, petition your honorable body to take such action as shall result in the speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots now engaged in the struggle for liberty and freedom."

It was said that more than 5000 signatures had already been obtained. Before 8 o'clock the band began to play, and when it struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner" the liberty-loving Cuban sympathizers all but drowned it out with the fervor of their applause. A moment later they broke out again at the less inspiring, if more enlivening, strain of "Yankee Doodle."

On the platform were the orators, the Vice-Presidents and the guests. Among them were Charles A. Dana, John E. Milholland, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., Anthony Church, Father Ducey, Samuel Gompers, Horatio S. Rubens, Estrada Palma, Gonzalo de Quesada, Juan Fraga, Buenaventura Portuondo, Emilio Agramonte, Atero Figueroa, Jose Villalon, General Jose Garcia, Dr. Menocal, Colonel Emilio Nunez, Senos Rivas, Mr. Gerardo Forrest, Augustin Agramonte, Lawson N. Fuller, Judge J. Schuchman, Alderman Oakley and Dr. Enrique Agramonte.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock by Henry Lincoln Winter, the Secretary of the organization known as the Club Marti, who introduced Charles A. Dana as Permanent Chairman. Mr. Dana was escorted to the chair by Dr. Portuondo, President of the club, and the Minister of the insurgent republican Government, Senor T. Estrada Palma. He was received with applause that was continued for some minutes. Mr. Dana respectfully accepted the chair and referred to the dead leader, Jose Marti, as a dear friend. He pronounced a eulogy upon him and said that wherever liberty dwelt there was the Cuban's country.

"I cannot, however, altogether share that animosity against Spain," he declared, "which my Cuban friends bear toward her. Spain has, unfortunately, inherited her evils, her selfishness and her poverty, and by her shameful robbery of the beautiful island of Cuba she has fattened as does the wolf upon the hapless lamb."

In closing his remarks, Mr. Dana said that Cuba should be free.

Editor Dana was followed by William Sulzer, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Henry L. De Zayas and Father Ducey.

Samuel Gompers pledged the support of the working people of the United States in behalf of the Cubans.

John E. Milholland hailed Cuba as the young Republic of the Antilles and the youngest of the century.

The Secretary then read letters expressing warmest hopes for the future of Cuba, and confidence in her eventually winning her independence, from the Hon. Amos J. Cummings, Governor McIntyre, of Colorado; Governor Culberson, of Texas; Clarence King, Ethan Allen, General M. T. McMahon, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, William F. Ball, John Fox, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Russell A. Alger, Governor Allen, of North Dakota; William E. Chandler, Augustus W. Peters, Governor Upham, of Wisconsin; General Daniel Butterfield, Patrick Egan and Andrew Carnegie.

This resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the Cuban people in their struggle for freedom and independence, and we call on Congress and the President of the United States and request them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic."

SWEPT BY A GREAT STORM.

Immense Damage Done by Wind and Rain on Lake and Land.

A widespread storm, one of the most severe the country has ever had, and the only storm since the blizzard of March, 1883, in which it was impossible for the Weather Bureau to issue complete weather charts, owing to telegraph lines being down and communication cut off, swept over the Southwest, West and Northwest, inflicting great damage.

The storm apparently had its formation somewhere on the West Gulf coast of Mexico and Texas. It was first observed over the extreme Southwest in a weak depression. It began to move northward, and was first felt in an area of low pressure in the Southwest, extending northeastward to the Tennessee Valley. Next the storm showed very definite outlines, covering all the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with rain or snow falling over the entire area. Rain fell from the Mississippi Valley and Southern Texas over all States east to the Atlantic coast, and snow generally over the western area of the storm from Michigan southwesterly to Central Texas.

The storm took a northeasterly course and passed very rapidly to the Lake Regions, where it developed a great increase of power, the high winds attaining a velocity of from sixty to seventy-four miles an hour. The high winds extended to the Middle Atlantic and New England coast, where the velocity ranged from thirty to forty miles per hour.

Preceding the storm centre the temperature was unusually high for this season of the year, averaging from twenty-five to thirty degrees above the normal. To the west of the Alleghany Mountains the temperature fell rapidly, with the cold wave pushing eastward.

The heavy wind storm reached the proportions of a genuine hurricane in parts of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, where much damage was done.

Despatches told of the destructive effects of the great wind in Cleveland, Cincinnati and other Ohio cities and towns: Indianapolis, Ind.; Detroit and other Michigan places; Chicago, Ill., along the great lakes and in New York State.

The storm on Lakes Michigan and Superior was the worst known for years, and it was not thought the stanchest steamer could live in it. Three large vessels went to pieces on the lake shore at Glencoe, Ill. In Chicago the losses by the storm aggregate \$250,000, the telegraph, electric light and street railway companies standing the bulk of it. Street car traffic was seriously interfered with: trolley lines were broken with the weight of the snow; telephone and telegraph wires were borne down, broken and crossed, until half the wires in the city were made useless. By midnight all communication with the outside world was entirely cut off.

At Cleveland, Ohio, trees, chimneys, signs, telegraph poles and telegraph wires were blown to the ground and mingled in one chaotic mass. The telegraph companies were forced to go out of business. The police telephone service was almost entirely destroyed, and the public exchange was cut off from many portions of the city. It was one of the greatest wind storms the city had ever experienced, the wind blowing at the velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. Very great damage was done to property all over the city. John Zimmerman, a laborer, was killed. The storm did almost incalculable damage in the Northern Ohio oil fields. All along the field, taking in Oil Centre, Welker, Stony Ridge, Mercer fields, Lucas fields, Sandusky tract and almost everywhere else in the territory in which millions of dollars have been expended this year in equipments, nearly everything is gone. Cincinnati and nearly every city in the Ohio Valley was cut off from all telegraphic and telephonic communication. Scores of buildings were demolished or unroofed over a wide extent of country.

News from Indiana indicates that no section escaped the storm. The big plate glass factory in Elwood was partially wrecked and several men were injured. Indianapolis was in the throes of the most powerful wind storm that has been felt since November, 1876, for eight hours. Residents in some sections of the city became panic stricken and took refuge in their cellars. Much damage was done to property. Many small buildings were overturned. Great destruction was done to shade trees. Houses of all kinds trembled as if they would fall in ruins.

Reports from Michigan show that the storm was general, and in many places was accompanied by a heavy fall of snow. Serious damage was done in Adrian, Monroe and Port Huron. Nearly a foot of snow fell in the latter place. Heavy snow interfered with railroad and street traffic in Muskegon, Grand Haven, Benton Harbor, St. Clair and other towns. Great damage was done in Detroit.

At Buffalo, N. Y., a sixty-eight mile storm prevailed. After the heavy rain subsided the wind sprung up with startling results. The water in the lake, which had been three feet lower than normal, was six feet above. The Central tracks at the foot of Georgia street were washed away. The Philadelphia and Reading road was stalled by the huge waves and their terrible force. The damage to shipping was not great, but throughout the city ruin was widespread.

The terrible storm also visited New Jersey. The rain fell in torrents, and it was accompanied by thunder and lightning. The wind blew at a high rate of speed, tearing limbs from trees and upsetting and unroofing the smaller buildings. The streets of many towns were flooded, and railroad trains were behind time.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN THEIR BOAT.

The Bodies Found Adrift, With a Dog Guarding Them.

A trading boat was discovered adrift upon Red River, near Arthur City, Indian Territory, the sole living occupant being a half-famished vicious dog. A party of men, who got a skiff and pulled alongside the derelict, were horrified to find the decks of the craft covered with blood and the dead body of a man stretched across the thwart. The head had been all but severed from the trunk, and the boat bore marks of a terrible struggle. Owing to the swiftness of the current and the pugnacity of the dog, the men were unable to secure the boat. Persons at points lower down the river were notified, and deputy marshals were despatched to intercept the mysterious craft.

About three weeks ago three hunters and trappers purchased the boat in question at the mouth of the Bois d'Arc Creek, and, with a hired boy, moved to a point two and a half miles from Arthur City. For several days the boat was seen anchored, without a human being in sight. Several persons concluded to investigate the mystery, and the dead bodies of the three men and the boy were seen lying undressed in bed. A ferocious dog prevented the party from boarding the boat. The victims evidently had been dead several days.



THOMAS B. REED, NEW SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE WAR OFFICE REPORT.

Secretary Daniel S. Lamont on Our Defenceless Seacoast.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

The Force in Excellent Condition as Regards Discipline and Health--The Concentration Plan a Success--Good Results of the Policy of Abandoning Unnecessary Posts.

Secretary of War Lamont, in his annual report, devotes much space to recommendations for better defending the coasts and for reorganizing the army formations. He has, also, several interesting chapters dealing with the concentration of troops, and the advantage of the union of the State and National soldiery.



SECRETARY DANIEL S. LAMONT.

Referring to the necessity of coast defense, the Secretary quotes from the message of President Cleveland in 1886 and points out how, if the recommendations of Secretary of War Endicott had been adopted, the coasts would be fully protected now. If future appropriations for the manufacture of guns, mortars and carriages be no larger than the average authorized for the purpose since 1888, it will require twenty-two years more to supply the armament of the eighteen important ports for which complete projects are approved. To complete the armament for the ports will require \$36,342,935, exclusive of the balance due to the Bethlehem Iron Works of about \$3,500,000, and \$238,000 which may be required for rapid-fire guns in certain fortifications.

For emplacements for guns and mortars, finished or building, \$9,521,000 has been appropriated, and appropriations of \$41,638,093 will be required to complete this work. It rests with Congress to determine by its appropriations the period which shall elapse before our coasts shall be put in a satisfactory condition of defense. The amount required for eighteen ports is about \$82,000,000, and the entire work can be completed within ten years.

The Secretary recommends the appointment of a board of army officers to supervise and direct this work. The Secretary says the Watervliet (N. Y.) gun factory can produce in ten years all the armament required for the present program.

The estimates for the department for 1897 amount to \$51,945,643. The total of enlisted men of all grades on October 31 was 25,706, but counting all men on furlough, sick and detailed to the department, the effective field strength of all arms on that date was 20,584. The quality of the men enlisted has been greatly improved. The health record of the army for the year shows a death rate only a fraction higher than the lowest rate recorded. Alcoholism as a cause of non-efficiency has notably declined in the past few years. The trials by general courts-martial during the year were 1728, compared with 2189 for the previous year; by inferior courts-martial 10,997, compared with 15,036 last year.

The Secretary says that by far the most essential need of the army is the adoption of the three-battalion formation. No increase in the cavalry is proposed. To make these changes will require an additional appropriation of \$1,200,000.

The conditions are favorable to the development of a volunteer force of upward of

100,000 men, of the highest efficiency and prepared for any service. The variety of weapons which now obtains is so great as to preclude the employment of considerable bodies of the militia of different States in co-operation, and the longer the Federal Government delays action the greater the possibility that different States will select different models of rifles, requiring different forms of ammunition, thus rendering almost impossible the employment in joint action of the troops of the different States. The Secretary points out that from \$26,212,481.59 spent on the Mississippi River improvements the navigation interests have received little practical benefit.

SPEAKER REED'S VIEWS.

He Outlines the Course of the Republican Majority in Congress.

The business of the Fifty-fourth Congress began at Washington by the holding two days before the formal opening of that body of the caucuses of the Republican and Democratic members. The meetings were held in the House wing of the Capitol. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, was named by the Republican caucus for the Speakership, and Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, for the same office by the Democrats.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, as the oldest member of the House, had been selected to place Mr. Reed in nomination for the Speakership. When the applause that followed this nomination had subsided, Chairman Grosvenor put the question, and amid cheers and applause the election was made unanimously. The Chairman then appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Payne, of New York, and Cannon, of Illinois, to notify Mr. Reed of his nomination. The committee soon appeared with the man from Maine, who, standing in the area in front of the Speaker's desk, made his speech of thanks and acceptance.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen," said Mr. Reed, "for the honor which you have conferred upon me I tender you my sincere thanks. I am, however, not in the least liable to confound with my own personality this tribute of your kindness. I had once the good fortune to be so placed that I represented as well as I was able the patriotic sense of a great party, and it is to that patriotic sense of our party that you tender the tribute of your matured as well as your temporary approval. History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do."

"We have, unfortunately, a divided Government, which usually leads to small results. But there are times when rest is as health-giving as exercise. We must not forget that our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business."

"Rather than run risks we can afford to wait until well matured plans give us assurances of permanent benefit. Crude and hasty legislation is above all things to be shunned."

"Could we cause our immense popular majority to overflow into other branches of the Government, and could we have full control, we would create not a perfect world, perhaps, but a world rather more fit to live in than we have lately had."

"Even as things are, I do not for a moment doubt that our patriotic instincts will lead us to make every sacrifice except of principle to rescue our country from its temporary disaster."

"Not only have we been elected by the overwhelming vote of the people as their servants, but as a House of Representatives, of which we are the majority. The right to initiate taxation of the people is by the Constitution placed in our hands as a sacred trust which we have no right to surrender and which all parties, however they differ on other things, will assuredly maintain."

"That we shall be ready at all times to furnish adequate revenue for the Government according to our sense of public duty no man can doubt."

"This is the great Nation of this hemisphere, and while we have no desire to interfere with other Nations, we shall maintain our position here with firmness and self-respect, and at the same time with careful consideration of facts and that conservatism of action which shall leave no bad question to trouble our future. In this I trust the whole Government and all its branches will be in accord with each other and with the people."

When Mr. Reed had finished, George E. Foss, of the Seventh Illinois District, presented Mr. Reed with a new gavel composed of wood from cherry and apple trees standing on the grounds in Ashland, the old homestead of Henry Clay, in Kentucky.

Mr. Helborn, representing the Third California District, said that California also had a gavel to present, made of oak taken from the old ship Hartford, Farragut's flagship.

Mr. Reed accepted both of the gavels with appropriate remarks.

To Centralize the Wool Industry.

New York's Wool Exchange, soon to be opened, will, it is said, centralize the wool interests of the country in New York City.

All the Year Round.

The avocations of men go on just the same in winter as in summer, and those who labor hard with hands, body and muscles know this full well. The sports also are just as festive and are attended with many accidents. The chances of accident are about the same to all, but to the laboring man a mishap means very much. For instance, a sprain may cripple badly and mean loss of time, place and money, were it not that we all know how readily St. Jacobs Oil will cure a sprain, and prevent all these misgivings. So let us enjoy ourselves without fear.

The Sultan of Turkey recently received a magnificently equipped horseless carriage.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y.

British capitalists are casting an eye toward the Nicaragua Canal project.

To Double Their Typewriter Plant.

The decision of the Remington Typewriter Company practically to double the capacity of their already extensive works at Ilion, N. Y., is very significant of a general improvement in the business outlook, for the typewriter is now so intimately connected with every form of National activity that the prosperity of its manufacturing industry serves as a convenient barometer of general trade conditions.

The Remington people will erect an additional building, 150x54 feet, six stories high. This is to be completed at once, and will be equipped as speedily as possible, for the demand is so large as to tax the present capacity of the plant to its utmost, and leaves no margin for the future increase of the business, which is in sight. --From New York Tribune, October 25, 1895.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"MARCELLA" appears as one of the characters in the December installment of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, "Sir George Trevelyan." In "The Century," "Marcella" is now Lady Maxwell.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 361 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Piso's Cure is a wonderful Cough medicine. --Mrs. W. PICKETT, Van Sicken and Blake Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1894.

LADIES who possess the finest complexions are patrons of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, enrich your blood, drive out all impurities and prevent sickness with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure."

An ounce of healthful food is better than a ton of medicine.

USE

Heckers' Buckwheat,

And throw away the medicine bottle.

NYNU-49

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1.6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared Steel, Galvanized-After-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

LINEE

The "LINEE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. They fit well, wear well and look well. A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and address.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY, 77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

AGENTS WANTED in every State to introduce "The Comet" Camera. Entirely new. Profits immense. Address Alton, Gleason & Co., N. O., La. Crosse, Wis.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

THE MARKETS.			
Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.			
MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been \$1.55 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....			
Condensed milk, gals....	19,922		
Cream, gals....	176		
BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras.....	23	@	23 1/2
Firsts.....	20 1/2	@	22
Thirds to seconds.....	14	@	19
State—Fancy.....	20	@	21
Thirds to firsts.....	13	@	19
Western Im. Creamery.....	12	@	18
Western Dairy.....	11	@	15
Factory, firsts.....	13	@	16
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	9 3/4	@	10
Full cream, good to prime....	7 1/2	@	9
State Factory—Part skims, large.....	3 1/2	@	6 1/2
Part skims, small.....	7	@	7 1/2
Full skims.....	2 1/2	@	3
EGGS.			
State & Penn.—Fresh.....	24	@	26
Jersey—Fancy.....	26	@	27
Western—Prime to choice.....	—	@	23 1/2
Duck eggs.....	—	@	—
Goose eggs.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Medium, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 42 1/2
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 40
Red kidney, 1895, choice.....	1 30	@	1 32 1/2
White kidney, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 75
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 95
Lima, Cal., 1895, 60 lbs.....	1 90	@	—
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	85
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Pears, Boston, 1/2 box.....	1 00	@	3 00
Seckel, 1/2 bushel.....	—	@	—
Grapes, Concord, 1/2 basket.....	9	@	12
Catawba, 1/2 basket.....	9	@	11
Apples, King, 1/2 bbl.....	2 50	@	3 50
Greening.....	2 00	@	2 50
Baldwin.....	2 00	@	2 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, 1/2 bbl.....	5 50	@	10 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, 1/2 lb.....	—	@	10
1895, common to fair.....	6	@	7 1/2
Pacific Coast, choice.....	—	@	10
Good to prime.....	8	@	9
Old odds.....	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, 1/2 100 lb.....	—	@	90
Clover mixed.....	—	@	85
Straw—Longrye.....	60	@	65
Oat.....	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, 1/2 lb.....	8	@	8 1/2
Chickens, 1/2 lb.....	—	@	7 1/2
Roosters, old, 1/2 lb.....	—	@	5
Turkeys, 1/2 lb.....	—	@	9
Ducks, 1/2 pair.....	65	@	85
Geese, 1/2 pair.....	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, 1/2 pair.....	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, 1/2 lb.....	6	@	12
Chickens, Phila. broilers.....	11	@	14
Western, dry picked.....	10	@	11
Fowls, 1/2 lb.....	9	@	10
Spring ducks, 1/2 lb.....	10	@	14
Geese, 1/2 lb.....	—	@	14
Squabs, 1/2 doz.....	1 50	@	2 25
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, 1/2 bbl.....	75	@	90
L. I., 1/2 bbl.....	90	@	1 00
Sweet, 1/2 bbl.....	2 75	@	4 00
Cabbage, 1/2 100.....	2 00	@	4 00
Onions, white, 1/2 bbl.....	1 00	@	2 00
Yellow, 1/2 bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, Hubbard, 1/2 bbl.....	40	@	60
Marrow, 1/2 crate.....	75	@	1 00
Celery, 1/2 doz stalks.....	10	@	75
Carrots.....	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia.....	50	@	65
Cauliflower, 1/2 bbl.....	1 00	@	3 50
Lettuce.....	—	@	4 00
Lima beans.....	—	@	—
Egg plant, 1/2 bbl.....	2 50	@	3 50
Green peas, N. C., 1/2 crate.....	1 00	@	3 00
String beans, 1/2 basket.....	50	@	1 00
Watercress, 1/2 100 bunches.....	1 00	@	2 00
Kale, 1/2 bbl.....	—	@	75
Spinach, 1/2 bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pumpkins, 1/2 bbl.....	—	@	75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Spring Patents.....	3 45	@	3 75
City Patents.....	4 10	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	60 1/2
December.....	—	@	65 1/2
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	37
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	24 1/2
Track, White.....	24	@	27
Rye—State and Western.....	42	@	45
Barley—Ungraded Western.....	39	@	49
Seeds—Timothy, 1/2 100.....	3 75	@	5 00
Clover.....	6 00	@	7 50
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	5 40
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6	@	8 1/2
Milk cows, com. to good.....	25 00	@	50 00
Calves, city dressed.....	8	@	12
Country dressed.....	7	@	11
Sheep, 1/2 100 lbs.....	1 87 1/2	@	3 15
Lambs, 1/2 100 lbs.....	3 00	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, 1/2 100 lbs.....	3 90	@	4 25
Dressed.....	4 1/2	@	6 1/2

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President appointed Henry S. Roloff, of Utah, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, vice William Smith, deceased.

The first official military report on the Chinese-Japanese war to escape from the secret archives of the Government is that of Captain G. F. Elliot, commanding the marines on the flagship Baltimore, who guarded the legations at Seoul and Tientsin, as well as landed at Port Arthur.

General Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report recommends a plan to replace the old arms in use by the militia with new weapons.

As a result of the investigation in to the recent destruction and mutilation of United States Treasury records in the theft of obsolete internal revenue stamps attached to the records, Secretary Carlisle dismissed a clerk and three colored laborers. Their names are C. D. Vining, Orville Bacon, A. B. Hopkins and Charles Edwards.

President Cleveland has presented a binocular glass to Captain Edward Gillings, commander of the British steamer Banmoor, for saving the crew of the American schooner Ellwood Harlow in February last; also gold medals to the officers of the British steamer Mohawk for saving in March last the crew of the American vessel Alton S. Marshall.

Senor Cyrillo Machado has been appointed Portuguese Minister to Washington. Senor Machado succeeds Senor Augusto de Segura Thedim, who died at Washington on November 21 of hemorrhage of the lungs.

The Navy Department announces that a silver service was presented to the battleship Maine by the citizens of the Pine Tree State.

The revenue cutters Woodbury, Dallas, Dexter, Hamilton, Crawford and Colfax have been designated by the President to patrol the coasts of the United States during the season of severe weather, to render service to vessels in distress.

Minister Terrell reported from Constantinople to the State Department that the outlook for restoring order in Armenia was improving.

The correspondence between Sir Julian Pauncefote and the British Foreign Office, relative to the Bering Sea damage claim, was made public.

Domestic.

John Blackburn and Lewis Marshall, of Fallington, Penn., were skylarking with a musket when Marshall was accidentally shot and killed.

The Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Alaska by Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., and nine other prelates in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

George Tiffany, fourteen years old, led a horse to water, at Bridgeport, Conn., and for the fun of seeing it kick kicked it in the ribs. The horse kicked the top of Tiffany's head off, killing him instantly.

Fifteen coal barges and 250,000 bushels of coal were sunk near Sewickley, Penn.

Captain Wikorg and two mates of the Danish steamer Horsa were arrested in Philadelphia, Penn., by the United States Marshal charged with preparing to take arms and men to Cuban rebels.

Atlanta, Savannah, Inman and South Carolina Day was celebrated at the Atlanta Exposition.

Peter McGeoch, who was famous in 1893 because of his failure to corner the lard market, committed suicide in Milwaukee, Wis.

General Thomas Jordan died suddenly in New York City. He was born in Luray, Va., on September 30, 1819, of Revolutionary stock on both sides of his family. He was a veteran of the Mexican War and fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War. He aided the Cubans in their last uprising.

The Board of Police Commissioners of New York City decided to establish a bicycle corps.

The officers of the steamship Leon were arrested as filibusters at Wilmington, Del.

There is much excitement in Utah over recent discoveries of rich gold fields in that State.

John D. Rockefeller's daughter was married to Harold P. McCormick at the Buckingham Hotel, New York City, the bridegroom being too ill to go to church.

A steam pipe in Hammerstein's new Pleasure Palace, New York City, burst, killing two workmen and badly burning several others.

John B. Bonner, a banker and broker, and vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Aurora, N. C., was shot and killed in his yard by an unknown person.

Harry Hayward, under sentence of death for murdering Catherine Ginz, the Minneapolis (Minn.) dressmaker, confessed.

The Police Board of New York City dismissed Captain Joseph B. Eakins, on the charges preferred by the Parkhurst Society.

James E. Skehan, a New York broker, committed suicide in his home at Upper Montclair, N. J. He was a partner of A. C. Bernheim, whose peculiar financial dealings were made known in Wall street three months after Bernheim's death.

Senator Hill, of New York, began his lecture tour in Milwaukee, Wis.

A blizzard prevailed in the Southwestern States.

Revenue agents captured two illicit distillers in New York City and seized the plant.

Evacuation Day was fittingly celebrated in New York City with parades, flag raisings and banquets. The Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution held dinners in honor of the day.

Foreign Notes.

Bull fights have been forbidden in Mexico City.

A dispatch from Havana, Cuba, says that Maximo Gomez was defeated with great loss on November 20.

The Sultan refused to let an American Admiral go to Constantinople in a warship to call on him.

Jabez Spencer Balfour was sentenced in London to fourteen years' imprisonment for his connection with the Liberator Building Society frauds.

The Queen Regent of Spain is reported to have been agreed on as arbitrator in the boundary dispute of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

Prime Minister Crispi declared against the Socialists in the Italian Chamber, and announced that the Government intends to act with other European Powers to put an end to atrocities in Turkey.

The owners of steamship lines to Great Britain have pooled on steamer rates, and the pool is likely to affect all traffic between Europe and America.

The insurgents have captured the fort at Guineiz Miranda, Cuba, which was defended by forty Spanish soldiers.

Two shocks of earthquake were experienced in the southern part of Bulgaria.

Herr Stadthagen, a member of the Prussian Reichstag, has been sentenced at Berlin to a year's imprisonment for insulting Prussian Ministers.

Most Curious Fish in the Country.

The most curious and interesting fish found within the limits of the United States and the one about which there has been more scientific and unscientific speculation than there has about all the other finny wonders of America combined is the famous "golden trout" of Whitney Creek, California. This little carmine-colored fish is not only the wonder of the Western coast, but to the whole of the United States and the small outside balance of the world besides. The "Golden Wonder of the West," the "Blood-red Mystery of Whitney Creek" and "Whitney's Swimming Fire-fly," as this queer species of fish is locally known, has never been found in any other stream but that named in the headline, unless taken there by man. Whitney Creek is the natural home of the golden trout, and therein lies the wonder. As a general rule fishes of the same species may be found in widely separated parts of the country, or even in different countries. Not so with this golden hued piscatorial rarity. Whitney Creek is his habitat, and there only will he stay, if his wishes in the matter are consulted.

The fish is about eight inches long when found grown and of a reddish gold color, shading into golden brown along the spine. The fins are golden and the belly of a bright carmine. The tail is an "iridescent dream," being covered with scales having all the colors of the rainbow. The fish man of Stanford University is now studying this queer fish and will doubtless soon be ready to explain the mystery of the "golden trout of Whitney Creek."—New York Advertiser.

A Shrewd Fraud Detected.

Lately, a watchmaker of Savignano, Italy, mailed to himself from Bologna a package, whose value he declared to be \$1000. In Europe the mail service takes the place of our express service, and the Governments hold themselves responsible for the prompt delivery of all valuables forwarded by mail. Well, when that watchmaker's package arrived at the Savignano postoffice, the latter was demolished by a dynamite explosion. The watchmaker did it; he has confessed that the package mailed by him contained only worthless papers, and that he blew up the postoffice to obtain \$1000.—New York World.

The hut in which the Marquis of Salisbury lived while at the Australian gold diggings in 1852 is still preserved as a relic. He was then Lord Robert Cecil.

Turner's painting, "The Cathedral of Venice," has just been bought by a New Yorker for \$50,000. It was painted in 1830, and is considered the artist's masterpiece.



SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



\$3 A DAY SURE.

SEND your address as your work and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live and use your own address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; write at once.

ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 18, Detroit, Mich.

Royal Baking Powder

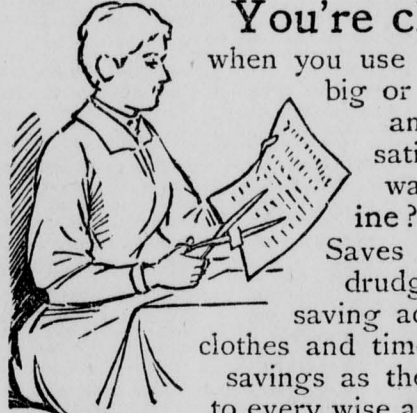
ABSOLUTELY PURE

New Method of Increasing the Flesh.

It is now declared that while electricity is known to be a cure for various ailments, it is also possible by a slight faradic current applied morning and evening to the face, neck and shoulders, to increase the flesh and greatly improve the complexion, the application of the current for this purpose being, it is asserted, natural, and based on the simplest laws of electrical and physiological effect, a small pocket battery meeting all the requirements. The modification of the muscular tissue produced by this means is said to be, primarily, the result of the influence of the current upon the nerves, the muscles being controlled by the nerves, both in their movement and in their nourishment, the healthfulness of the skin following an improved condition of the blood, and the increased flow of the latter involving augmented nourishment, and capacity to eliminate deleterious material.—New York Tribune.

A Princess's Costly Hobby.

The Duke of York is an ardent philatelist, the Duchess of Fife, is an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and the Princess Maud of Wales has a passion for ivory. This somewhat rare and costly hobby has been ridden by her to such purpose that, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester News, it would be no misuse of words to speak of her collection as a museum. The specimens most prized are the full-sized tusks of elephants shot in India by her father and by the Duke of Connaught. Not long since the Emperor of Russia sent to his cousin some wild boar tusks, taken from animals shot by himself. The Princess has a large number of tusks and teeth of other animals, mostly the gifts of the hunters of her family and of her large circle of acquaintances, and among these walrus and lions, sharks and seals, alligators and swordfishes are amply represented.—Westminster Gazette.



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Published by The Century Co., New York.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR

By J. Hamilton Ayers, A. M., M. D.

This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.



598 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

The Book is written in plain every-day English, and is free from the technical terms which render most Doctor Books so valueless to the generality of readers. **This Book is intended to be of Service in the Family**, and is so worded as to be readily understood by all.

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"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT SAPOLIO

Odds and Ends.

The world annually produces 2,000,000 tons of butter and cheese. Dessert apples were first known in England in the sixteenth century. Massachusetts and Rhode Island are the only states which cling to the annual election of their governors.

By 1900 it is expected that the trans-Siberian railway will be able to send trains through the vast territory that it spans.

A result of the Sunday closing of rum shops in New York city is the reported increase of \$2,900,000 in the workingmen's savings banks.

The banjo is the invention of a negro who lived in the town of Banjoemas, near the south coast of Java, nearly fifty years ago. He was the direct descendant no doubt, of Noah's son Ham, who is said to have invented the violin and strung it with hairs from the possum's tail, leaving that member hairless forever afterward. The Java negro took a cheese box and, crossing it with a goatskin, ran a handle through it. Then he fitted it with violin strings, tuning them to the first, third, fifth and eighth notes of the octave. Having thus completed the instrument he named it "banjo," after the town in which he lived, and proceeded forthwith to "make it talk." Its popularity grew with tremendous rapidity, making the conquest of London not many years ago with the Ethiopian serenaders.

Should be Careful.

An exchange in speaking of what the parents should do who sent their children to public schools says that during the school days parents should be very careful how they speak of teachers before children. If there is any fault to be found with the teacher by parents it should be talked in private and not in the hearing of the children. They are wonderful imitators, and if they hear anything of the kind they very naturally will do the same, many times injuring both teacher and pupils, but pupils most. Teachers, as a rule, are competent or they would not be employed. They have great responsibility on their shoulders and parents should do all in their power to help them instead of to hinder. It would be well to weigh these subjects carefully and to co-operate with the teacher and pupils and in their work. The result would be better work and progress.

The Great Demand for Pennies.

A Washington correspondent writes to the Chicago Record: There is a great demand on the sub-treasury for pennies just now, and it comes from all sections of the country. The Treasury officials say that the loudest call is from Chicago, where the stock of pennies in the sub-treasury was exhausted several months ago and shipments had to be made from other points. It is supposed to be due to the practice of dry goods and notion stores in marking down prices from round figures so that pennies are needed for change. There are now 780,000,000 pennies outstanding, but it is estimated that nearly one-half of them have been lost or have disappeared from circulation, which is a gain of several millions to the government. The daily output of the mints is 150,000 pieces, upon which the government makes a profit of \$1200.

—When most needed it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schenck, editor of the Caddo Ind. Ter., Banner, when his little girl, two years of age was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

They Favor Home Industries.

The women of Tacoma, Wash., are engaged in a very active crusade in favor of "home industries." They have formed a league whose members pledge themselves to give preference to articles manufactured in Tacoma or produced in the state, and to labor to bring others to their principles.

The women are working in the matter with an astonishing vigor, and have succeeded in booming the local trade to a notable extent. One feature of the crusade is a badge worn by members of the Home Industry League; and another is the printing of a list of home manufactured articles, which is supplied to every household in the town.

Thirty million dollars, the indemnity agreed upon for the retrocession of the Liao Tung peninsula, has been paid Japan by China.

Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

That the public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tourist system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

This season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 13 and March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detailed itineraries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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